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NEWSPAPER

The Los Angeles Riots: Whose Fault?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

All week long, the leading bleeding hearts of the "Great Society" have been wetting down the ashes of Los Angeles with tears for the poor oppressed. We have been fairly awash in tales of Watts, the palm-lined "ghetto," with its unemployment, its crime, its incomes below $4,000.

"The guilt lies on us all," said one lugubrious professor, gazing sadly into the camera. And he began to talk of frustrations that just had to find catharsis.

Twaddle! The guilt for this criminal anarchy in Los Angeles is direct, immediate, and personal, as guilt must always be if the first essentials of our law still count for anything. And if guilt is to be extended in some sort of metaphysical conjecture, then let the guilt lie squarely upon such philosophers as Martin Luther King and Lyndon Johnson.

What did the Negro apologists of our time expect? How could they have been surprised by these events? Have they never heard of the harvest that is reaped by men who sow the wind?

For the past five years or more, Dr. King has been going up and down the country, preaching his own brand of ever-loving anarchy. His is the gospel that tells his simple-minded people to violate the laws they feel in their hearts to be wrong. What is the guilt that lies today on Martin Luther King?

Dr. King is not alone. Over this same period, we have seen the White House itself and our central government as a whole contribute to a cynical disrespect for old institutions. The Constitution, once regarded as the supreme law of the land, has been progressively reduced to the merest scrap of paper.

This Republic was founded in part, at least, upon respect for the ancient rights of private property; this was the oldest "human right" of them all, but Congress and the courts have let it erode away. Is it any wonder that the Los Angeles insurrectionists put private property to the torch?

Over the past 10 years, the American Negro has been singled out for a fulsome solicitude that has done him a terrible disservice. Through every conceivable device of law and politics, the Negro has been artificially puffed up, protected, pampered, wrapped in swaddling clothes, and excessively admired. He has been the particular object of public housing, poverty programs, job preferment, and aid for his illegitimate offspring. In the sanctified name of "civil rights," he has been excused for criminal conduct that in any other set of facts would have drawn 30 days on the roads.

The Supreme Court of the United States, casting precedent to the winds, pardons hundreds of trespassers, disturbers of the peace, and violators of the rights of other men—pardons them with a wave of judicial wands. What guilt lies on the Supreme Court of the United States?

An entire city block of stores in Los Angeles is gutted after being looted by rampaging Negro rioters.

It is high time in this country to cut through the fatty sentimentality, the phony guilt, the couch-ridden recriminations. If rhetorical questions are to be asked, should we not inquire if the status of the Negro, a century after emancipation, is entirely the fault of white society? Entirely? Or is a large part of this squarely the fault of the Negro people themselves?

It is said that the Negro has been kept down by the devices of segregation, and doubtless there is truth in this. But the whole of the proposition never is examined. Were all Negroes kept down? Or were many Negroes too lazy to get up?

Say what you will about the South (it is not the South where whole cities go up in the flames of insurrection), the American Negro has had two generations of reasonable opportunity in the unsegregated North and West. How has he developed the opportunities put before him? In squalor, in apathy, in crime, in cadging off "the welfare," in dropping out of integrated schools, in breeding swarms of children out of wedlock. This is the sorry record. And now, in Los Angeles, we witness barbarian hordes.

What is the remedy? It is to treat the Negro like a white man. God knows his race has done little enough to deserve a fate so difficult and demanding. This is to expect of the Negro, first of all, work; and then self-restraint; obedience to law; respect for authority; creative imagination; right conduct. It is to expect of him some capacity for leadership, some positive contribution to the communities he lives in, some sense of common decency in the maintenance of neighborhoods. This is the white man's world—a world that earns its way, accepts responsibility, knows failure, knows success, and does not search for somewhere else to lay a personal blame.

Plenty of Negroes have shown they understand these elementary obligations. Especially in the South, a Negro middle class is rising, buying property, entering public life, setting a fine example of civic responsibility. Elsewhere in the country, examples multiply of individual excellence.

If only the Do-Gooders will stop expecting too much of the Negro too soon! If only they will learn that pampering and special privilege and legislative crutches cannot do the job! If only they will understand that the character of a backward people cannot be tempered in Molotov cocktails!

Respect for law, respect for property, respect for the rights of others—these have to come first. And these must be enforced by the courts and by the suddenly stiffened demands of a fed-up society. The guilt for these outrages lies upon individual arsonists, hoodlums, vandals, thieves. Try them! And then turn to the political and intellectual leaders who need forgiveness more: They know not what they do.

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Is Liberty Safe with the Liberals?

The answers are in M. Stanton Evans' new book

The Liberal Establishment

WHO RUNS AMERICA. . . AND HOW

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How Reds Planned Brazil Takeover

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Confine Criticism to Red Imperialism

Many Intellectuals Are Confused over Communism

By ALICE WIDENER

A discussion of "What is an egghead?" has been taking place on the editorial page of a New York City newspaper. My answer is, "A brain with feet in illusion."

Regardless of what is an amusing or informative definition, there certainly is no shortage of eggheads in our country or of egghead statements. A typical one was made this month in the article "Public Opinion and War in Viet Nam" by Lester Markel in the New York *Times Magazine*. The author, an associate editor of the *Times*, believes that "there are various forms of communism, and the threat to us is basically a threat not from communism but from imperialism."

By "imperialism," in this instance, I take it that Markel means Communist imperialism, to give him the benefit of the doubt in his ambiguity. He appears

The example of Fidel Castro should show "eggheads" that Red alliances are only temporary.

to be saying that if only communism would stay quietly and peacefully within the confines of the present national boundaries of Russia and Red China, there would be no danger to us from Moscow and Peking. But this is precisely like saying that if only a fertile egg in the hencoop didn't produce a chicken, there would be no rooster in the barnyard.

What Markel and other intellectuals fail to grasp, according to their writings, is that Red imperialism springs from communism; the concept of world domination is inherent in it. To put it more explicitly, the Communist parties expect to take over the government of every nation in the world and then form an integral Communist-ruled society in an integral Marxist economy.

Individually, it is perhaps true that a Gomulka in Poland or a Tito in Yugoslavia does not now aim personally at the role of world dictator; but certainly every Communist party member accepts and works for the eventual goal of a world "dictatorship of the proletariat" (industrial factory workers) ruled by an "advance guard" which is the Communist party. In seeking to reach their goal, Communists adapt their techniques to the realities of the given situation in each country's society, forming "temporary alliances" with useful segments of it.

What so many eggheads fail to grasp is that the Communists' temporary alliances are exactly that. This was illustrated recently by Fidel Castro's break with the "petite bourgeoisie" in his government and his ouster of them. They belong, in Marxist terms, to the lower middle classes, including small shopkeepers and owners of modest property.

In his Cuban take-over, Castro followed every rule laid down by Stalin in his classic work *Marxism and the National and Colonial Question*. Anyone who studies it can see at once that Stalin's "national liberation wars" policy is currently being put into practice by communism in exactly the manner prescribed by Stalin.

Moreover, neither Khrushchev nor Kosygin and Brezhnev ever disavowed a single sentence in Stalin's masterwork. Khrushchev denounced some of Stalin's practices but not his Communist doctrine.

A most surprising aspect of Markel's recent analysis of public opinion and the Viet Nam War is his failure to refer to success or victory as main determinants of people's attitude toward a given policy. Recently a researcher in a big public relations firm said, "There is nothing wrong with our policy in Viet Nam that announcement of a battle victory over the Viet Cong wouldn't cure."

It is true that nothing succeeds like success in molding public opinion; and nothing fails like failure. So-called "world opinion"—which Markel grants is mostly based on emotion—sways like wheat in the wind. With failure comes a rush of defeatism. After Hitler danced a victory jig in Paris and France signed an armistice with him in June 1940, so-called "world opinion" was so despairing it took the iron courage of a Winston Churchill to galvanize the British into bull-dog resistance.

In drawing a specious egghead distinction between communism and Communist imperialism, our national cause of resistance to communism in Viet Nam and elsewhere is not helped, it is weakened through confusion. How strange it is that many of those very eggheads in our nation who called for extermination of Nazism in Germany even before Hitler attacked Poland in 1939, are ready to brand enemies of communism as "McCarthyites" when they suggest that communism is by its nature as imperialist as Nazism.

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The Illiterate Vote

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

One of the basic guarantees of freedom is the ballot box. A nation in which informed, responsible citizens do not go to the polls on election day will not long remain free.

Essential to the freedom of the ballot box is that those casting their ballots be well informed on the personalities and issues at stake. For this reason some 22 states over the years have enacted literacy laws which provide that only a person reasonably able to read and write in the English language be allowed the privilege of voting.

Requirements have differed, but the essential principle has been the same.

A great many of the states having literacy tests are in the North, presumably far removed from prejudice against Negroes. These include New York, Connecticut, Idaho, California, Pennsylvania and other non-Southern states.

Other states are in the South where the test was used to keep Negroes from the polls. In many counties of these states the Negroes form a majority of the population and it was feared that if they all voted, the white minority would be ruled by Negro governors, mayors, judges and the like.

The memory of Negroes occupying these positions during Reconstruction days has sent shivers down loyal Southern spines ever since—and perhaps not without cause. At the same time, the Southern states compounded a bad situation by permitting illiterate whites to vote.

Now comes the attorney general of the United States, who states that illiterate Negroes will not only be permitted to vote—the literacy laws of some Southern states having been struck down in the Administration's voting rights bill—but that illiterate Negro voters will be herded to the polls in large numbers throughout the offending states.

Texas, incidentally, where fewer Negroes vote proportionate to the population than in many other states, was somehow exempted from this rule. But no one would be so crass as to suggest that it escaped punishment because it was the President's home state.

Thus, the attorney general is operating under the plan that two wrongs make a right. We could not more urgently disagree. Even though a good law was put to bad use, injustice is not alleviated by doubling it.

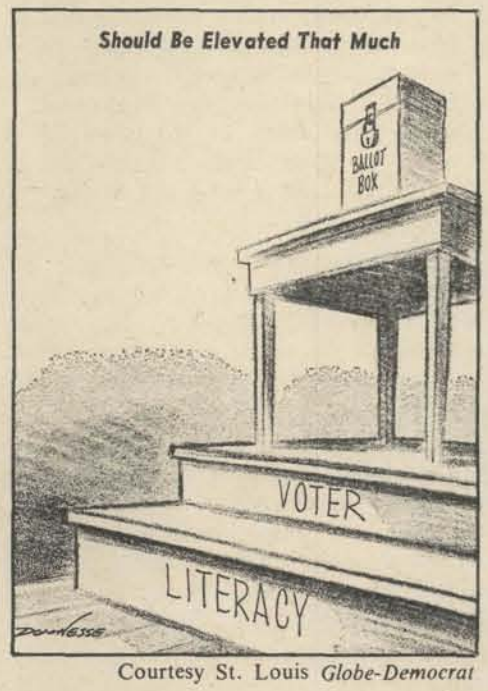
Indiscriminate herding of masses of illiterates to the polls in the South, as well as in the North, can only make the nation more ripe for the demagogue, the would-be dictator, the perennial malcontent and discontent and those who have contributed nothing to the state and have little to lose by advocating the overthrow of lawful government.

Our society will be greatly, perhaps dangerously, diminished by giving the vote to those who, for whatever reason, have not been able to make themselves worthy of this privilege.

Every time an illiterate, white or black, votes his vote counts the same as the thoughtful citizen who worries and works and prays over decisions in the voting booth which he hopes will be best for his country. Enlarging the influence of the former diminishes that of the latter, to the detriment of the country.

The *Globe-Democrat* has said many times that it is sinful to deprive a man of his vote because of his color. We do not mitigate this sin by giving the vote, regardless of color, to those who cannot read or write in the English language.

Should Be Elevated That Much



Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Could the problem of discrimination everywhere not be better solved by enforcing literacy laws against white and black alike, and allowing the franchise to all literate voters, white and black, rather than throwing out the baby with the bath water, as we are doing now?

The attorney general has made a bad situation worse and in the process has struck at the very foundations of a free society.

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ROCKY'S ABSENTEEISM— In 1958, when Nelson Rockefeller first ran for governor of New York, he chastised incumbent Averell Harriman for frequent absenteeism from Albany. As it turned out, the Associated Press noted recently, "Rockefeller made Harriman look like a stay-at-home." Since the 1965 legislative session ended June 22, Rockefeller has spent only one day—actually a few hours—at his Albany desk. The governor's office says it does not know when Rocky will return.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that White House opposition has stalled legislation that would pierce government secrecy by making more records available to the public. One congressional source was quoted as saying that LBJ himself had ordered his legislative lieutenants to scuttle the bill.

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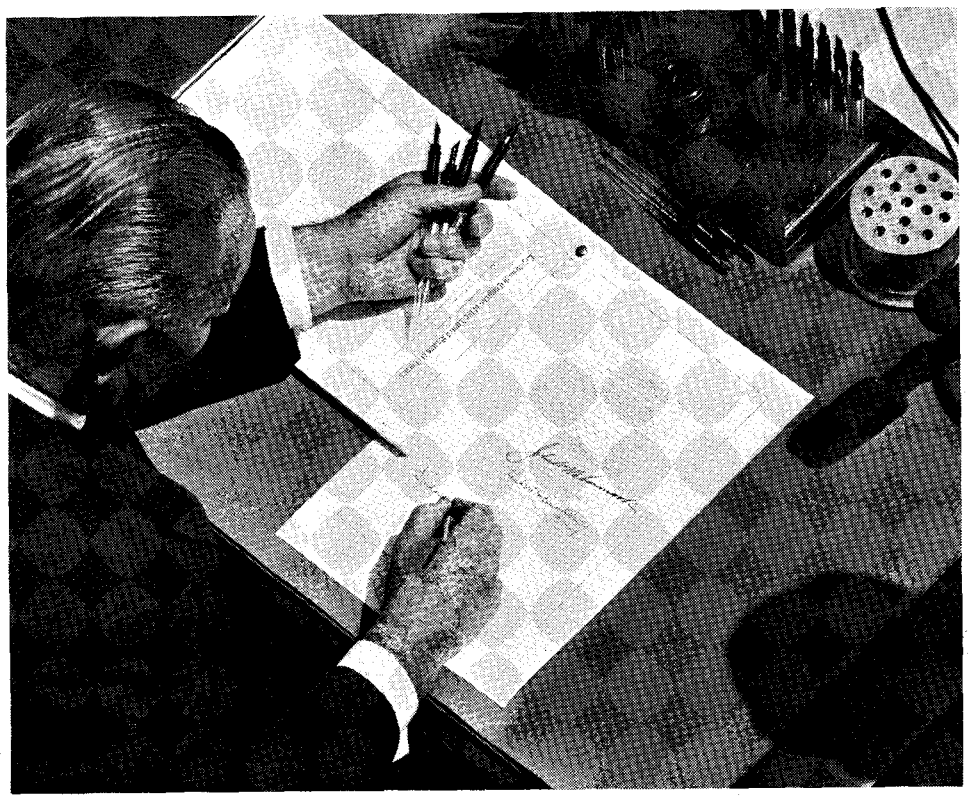

President Johnson signs the $7.5 billion housing bill.

'Great Society' as Big Brother

By MORRIE RYSKIND

It is an era of bewildering change. Hardly a day but the President signs an "historic" bill—with a few animadversions on just how historic it is and what a noble President wrought the miracle, just to remind us.

Poverty is on the way out: Big Brother will provide for your children's education and care for your aging parents, so don't worry your pretty little head about such Puritan concepts as family responsibility and all that jazz.

You'll get help on your rent if you need it—and who doesn't?—and your legal bills if you can't afford them—and who can? And LBJ has just announced he is going to do away with disease, and if I know him, that'll be a law before Congress adjourns.

Yes, sir, to quote Dr. Coue, "Every day, and in every way, things are getting better and better." Huey Long's famous slogan, "Every man a king," is approaching reality. The Garden of Eden must have been like this before the snake entered.

Indeed, I half expect Ted Lewis, the old vaudeville star, to come out and shout, "Is everybody happy?"

In a word, Ted, no. For here at the Wailing Wall with me are a goodly crowd of conservatives who bemoan the passing of the Revolution of 1776 and the free Republic it brought us, symbolized in the stalwart figure of Uncle Sam. Yours may be a "Great Society"—but it is no longer free. For every goody it offers it slips on the shackles of the Monolithic State.

We trust neither your goodies, which history teaches us will eventually turn to ashes in our mouths, nor the Big Brother who delivers the handouts. We'd rather do it ourselves, even if we have to earn our own way. For that's the essence of freedom: earning your own way and being beholden to no man.

It is curious that those who would destroy our time-honored system are living testimonial to its opportunities: the poor Texas schoolteacher who became a millionaire and our President; his vice president, who often had to help out in his father's drugstore. The old ways could not have been completely wicked, for Lincoln was born in a log cabin, not a public-housing venture.

For that, the liberals would substitute what could turn out to be the greatest pork barrel of all time—and already is, as I shall note in other columns.

But let's take education. If the elite really wanted to make sure that the worthy got an education, they would have passed one of the many bills offered in Congress to allow the head of a family a tax deduction against the cost of college. But that's too easy: so you get an education bill which sends the money to Washington first, takes out a stiff bite for the cost of the elite and sends back a trifle.

If I doubt the validity of the government figures on this, I have a reason. In 1954 the National Education Association, chief lobbyist for federal aid, claimed that 4.6 million children were not attending school.

But Roger A. Freeman, a noted debunker of the NEA, pointed out that the figures, though right, included 3 million 5-year-old kindergarteners and 1.1 million youngsters who were past the compulsory attendence age in their states. Which the NEA, its mind on higher things, did not think worth mentioning.

And then there's that bill to beautify our cities. Well, I was recently in Washington and New York, and I've read what goes on in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. And I suggest that any loose change Big Brother has might well be spent in making our cities safe first. Otherwise, nobody's going to know whether they're beautiful or not.

You take Big Brother. I'll stick with Uncle Sam, even if he's only a memory.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

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POVERTY—"Recently money was sent down to our local post office to hire two under-privileged young men for purposes of combating the poverty which may exist in this area. It so happened that the two under-privileged, poverty-stricken individuals were (1) Greg Holbrock's son (Holbrock is the Butler County Democratic chairman and former congressman) and (2) the grandson of George Zettler, the postmaster. . . . What disturbs me even more is the realization that Hamilton is a very small area, and if this sort of thing exists at our level, what proportions must it reach on a national level? I am afraid that our anti-poverty program is simply making the rich richer and the poor poorer." —John R. Moser, Butler County (Ohio) Republican Chairman

Backers of Dirksen Amendment Should Continue Their Fight

From the Nashville *Banner*

Though lack of a two-thirds Senate majority stalled his amendment, which would reserve to states the right of choice in apportioning their own legislatures, Sen. Everett Dirksen announced that he would try again. He should. The principle involved is fundamental, and as old as the U.S. Constitution.

It was disrupted by the Supreme Court decision decreeing that state legislatures must be redesigned on the "one-man, one-vote" basis in both their chambers. That was disestablishment-by-fiat of a time-honored formula which followed precisely the apportionment pattern for the U. S. Senate spelled out in the Constitution.

There can be no question but that the majority of constituents throughout the nation oppose **that drastic, court-drafted alteration—for more than half the states have moved by one legislative expression or another to modify it; and state after state has gone on record** for **submitting it to test at the polls.**

Equally significant as an evidence of majority sentiment is the fact that on the U. S. Senate test far more than half (57 to 39) cast their vote for the Dirksen Amendment. The Constitution requires, of course, a *two-thirds* affirmation there to authorize submission of an amendment to public vote; and a three-fourths majority by the states for ratification.

Sentiment obviously was strong for this plan to let the people of each state vote on whether to redistrict one branch of their legislature on a basis other than population.

The Dirksen Amendment does not propose an arbitrary action in challenge of the court decree. It seeks simply to let the people decide a matter that is of deep and genuine concern to them—a right recognized in the Constitution itself; but outside of which the court acted in its own decision.

The question in all its startling clarity is simply: Should the people be permitted to decide for themselves? A majority of the states said "Yes." Along with Sen. Dirksen, 56 other members of that branch of Congress have said "yes." It is a minority that says "no."

The amendment can be revived in that body; *or*, two-thirds of the state legislatures (34 states) are empowered, under the Constitution, to call a constitutional convention for that purpose.

The former approach is the better one.

Pointed out before, and still pertinent, is the fact that Chief Justice Warren—who handed down the "one-man, one-vote" decision—was on exactly the other side of the issue when he was governor of California. Many counties, he said then, "are far more important in the life of their state than their population bears to the entire population."

State by state, the American people haven't changed their minds on that point, as has the chief justice. But whether or not the idea is that they have, they are entitled to participate in the decision, exactly as the Dirksen Amendment would provide.

There is nothing wrong with that latter principle; there is everything right with it.

With the majority's help, Senator Dirksen should keep trying.

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SHE'S UNINFORMED — "Last week Administration spokesmen were in a huff that two U.S. companies refused to build a $50-million synthetic rubber plant in Rumania. Rumania was not really a bad Communist country at all, they implied, but one that is becoming more humane every day. The other day Marianne Terplan, prima ballerina of the Rumanian State Opera, asked Italian authorities for political asylum. Too bad Miss Terplan wasn't aware of the Administration's opinion about her country, or she might have willingly returned to its warm, Communist embrace."—From the Arizona *Republic*

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PRAYER RULING—A U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that kindergarten pupils in a Queens, N.Y., school cannot say, "God is great, God is good, and we thank him for our food. Amen."

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Republican Senate leader Everett Dirksen has rejected Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton's suggestion that there is no room in the GOP for the "radical fringe." "What may be radical today may be moderate or even progressive tomorrow," said Dirksen. "Let's not start a controversy. Why pick a fight?" Senate GOP Campaign Chairman Thruston Morton agreed with Dirksen, adding, "I always think we worry too much about the radical right. We should pay more attention to getting Republicans elected."

DIRKSEN

• *Observers in Washington are saying our backdown before the Soviets on the United Nations dues issue may mean that Red China will eventually get her seat in the world organization. The U. N. dues issue, it is said, is the first time the United States has had to back down because it couldn't muster enough votes for a cause it was supporting. The same countries that forced us to back down here, it is said, may put Red China into the United Nations.*

• Gen. Curtis LeMay (Ret.) and other military men are reported more than a bit dismayed at the activities of Harold Brown, new secretary of the Air Force. Brown, according to insiders, has, along with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, been a chief opponent of manned bombers. Reports emanating from high officials in the Pentagon say that Brown's main duty will be to wipe out the remaining manned bombers and turn the Air Force into a missile force.

LeMAY

• *Sen. Clifford Case (R.-N. J.) has once again sabotaged a fellow Republican. Case publicly rebuked the GOP candidate for governor, State Sen. Wayne Dumont, for urging that a self-proclaimed Marxist be dismissed from the faculty of the state university, Rutgers.* *(For more on this controversy see page 13.)*

• The former commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, Adm. Harry Felt, says he agrees with Walter Judd that President Kennedy's decision to neutralize Laos in 1962 is partially responsible for the situation in Viet Nam. Former congressman Judd recently said that Kennedy went against the advice of U.S. ambassadors, Adm. Felt and members of Congress responsible for this area by setting up a "neutral" coalition government in Laos. Felt said that for years he has been trying to convince political leaders that the United States must take a strong stand in Southeast Asia. "When you take appropriate and adequate action at the beginning, the problem seems to go away," he says. "If you wait, the barn door is open and it's awfully hard to get the horse back in."

JUDD

• *The White House announced recently that Willard Deason of Texas had been named to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President's office would say only that Deason had graduated from college in 1930. The Washington* Star's *Walter Pincus disclosed the next day that the White House had once again sought to manage the news. Not only was Deason a graduate of San Marcos College, LBJ's alma mater, but he had been the President's roommate.* *(Walter Trohan discusses the whole subject of LBJ's appointments on page 10.)*

This Week in Washington

The L.A. Insurrection

That six-day insurrection in Los Angeles appears to have been due to the fanning of racial discord by civil rights groups, Communists, Black Muslims and organized street gangs—not poverty or ghettoes or lack of civil rights for Negroes. (For a thorough discussion of this subject by a Negro newspaperman, see page 6.) Poverty? City officials estimate the median family income is between $3,500 and $4,500 in the Watts area where the outbursts began, $500 to $1,500 above the poverty mark set by Sargent Shriver's eager anti-poverty warriors. Ghettoes? The New York *Times* reported L. A. Negroes "live in neighborhoods that would represent a dream of suburban bliss to Harlem Negroes." Lack of voting rights? The Watts area is represented by two colored assemblymen and a colored congressman. Lack of opportunity? A Johnson Democrat, a social worker in the area, tells *Human Events* any Negro with a high school education can earn a very livable income in Los Angeles.

One major reason for the volcanic outbursts against whites, say objective onlookers, has been the repeated propaganda barrage laid down by Martin Luther King, James Farmer, etc. and their insistence that no crime is really the Negro's fault because he has been oppressed. With the Democratic Administration, many Republicans and a host of religious groups sanctioning civil disobedience, violence of the sort that occurred in L. A. was bound to flare up, say residents of Los Angeles and the Negro community.

Says one L. A. resident: "Martin Luther King was recently quoted as saying: 'Things are not quite right in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. . . . The fact is, the Negro is not free anywhere in the United States.' With King saying such stuff, the fact we haven't had such riots sooner is what amazes me."

Another major element figuring in the riots are the Communists. The Reds have been infiltrating civil rights groups for some time now and the Trotskyite Socialist Worker's party was openly fanning racial tension: In the current crisis, the Trotskyites were picketing the L. A. police, charging them with "police brutality."

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover noted the Red danger in March of this year:

"The ever-increasing evidences of racial unrest in the country during the past years have witnessed a parallel in the increased emphasis being placed by the Communist Party, U.S.A., on the Negro question and the racial movement generally. There are clear-cut evidences that the party has not only been 'talking' but also has been directing and urging the increased participation by its adherents in the racial movement." In June 1964, said Hoover, the party's national headquarters opened up a drive in major cities of the United States to recruit adherents to communism.

The pro-Peking Black Muslims, who are extremely active in Los Angeles, also played a prominent role in the rioting. (The Muslims' orientation can be gathered from a recent edition of their house organ, *Muhammad Speaks*. The issue showers praise on Peking's man in Kenya, Oginga Odinga, and congratulates Peking for having developed the atomic bomb.)

Government sources in Los Angeles say 40 to 50 Black Muslims were arrested in the first few days of rioting, but were mysteriously bailed out right away. Then, police cracked down on another 59 when police said a sniper fired at them from a Black Muslim mosque. Of particular interest to police is the fact that the drunk driving suspect whose arrest sparked the riots was afterwards feted by L. A.'s Black Muslim leader, John Shabazz.

What worries security experts in Washington is that the Communists and the black nationalists are now very much aware of how easily they can bring a civil insurrection in this country. Such an insurrection has long been a goal of these extremists. In an article in *Esquire* magazine last October, William Worthy, a Negro radical, outlined the goals of Negro extremists in this way:

". . . sympathetic governments and revolutionary forces abroad will support the freedom movement . . . . No amount of police infiltration can stop a revolutionary thrust so closely paralleling colonial wars abroad."

Worthy then quoted a Negro underground leader as saying:

"Black youth with the right orientation can stop this entire country. Small bands can damage the eight major dams that supply most of the electricity. Electricity means mass communication.

"Gasoline can be poured into sewer systems in major urban areas and then ignited. This would burn out communication lines in an entire city.

"What would emerge from this chaos? Most likely, guerrilla warfare."

Hence, say politicos, it would be well if Congress immediately follows the advice of GOP House Leader Gerald Ford and begins an investigation of civil rights groups for the purpose of exposing the subversive influences in our midst.

GOP Election Notes

• The recent Los Angeles insurrection, coupled with those Berkeley riots in the northern part of California, have handed Republicans in the Golden State a perfect election issue for 1966: "crime in the streets." Politicos say this issue should make much more of an impact than it did in 1964 because California has now had a full taste of violence. Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown is said to be coming under intense criticism, too, because his administration initially held up granting L. A. Police Chief Parker the necessary National Guardsmen needed to quell the riots.

• Even before the outbreak, Brown's popularity was still on the skids. The recent and respected Field poll revealed that Ronald Reagan, a likely GOP candidate for governor, could probably whip Brown if the two squared off next year. The poll showed Reagan capturing 46 per cent of the vote, Brown 41, with 13 per cent undecided.

Unknown to the general public is the fact that the American Communist party is desperately afraid that Reagan might win and is already out to polish him off. In the August issue of *Political Affairs*, chief theoretical organ of the CPUSA, author Richard Loring says Reagan must be defeated by the same forces that defeated FBI undercover woman Marion Miller in a recent Los Angeles Board of Education election.

Remarks Loring: " . . . the next engagement is already beginning. Ronald Reagan is already campaigning for governor of California. Doubtless he figures that if a song-and-dance man [a reference to George Murphy] can make it to the U. S. Senate, why shouldn't a movie hero who has been active in right-wing politics for a dozen years, chairing the California Citizens for Goldwater-Miller last year, make it to the governor's chair and—who knows?—beyond! Even nationally, where Goldwater's name has ceased to thrill, Reagan is becoming the new darling. It should be recognized at once that, ridiculous as it may seem to some, Reagan is a *serious* threat for the governorship."

• A recent, unpublished poll taken by supporters of Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) reveals that the Lone Star State lawmaker, up for re-election next year, could beat any prospective Democratic opponent, save Texas Gov. John Connally. Says Tower aide Ken Towery: "Indications are that we could beat anyone but Connally if the election were held right now. Frankly, I think we can beat Rep. Jim Wright (D.-Tex.) by a few hundred thousand if he's the opponent. With Waggoner Carr (attorney general) it would be close, but we can take him too."

• GOP officials in Georgia are crowing over a recent special election victory in which a Republican

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defeated a Democrat for a seat in the state's house of representatives. In the election, George Gaissert beat Reid Childers 2,675 to 2,293, giving the GOP 23 seats in the house, the largest number in modern times.

• Politicos in Michigan say that Gov. George Romney is making an all-out bid to capture the 1968 GOP presidential nomination. He has hired several more staff aides, is, like the late John Kennedy, directing much attention to the youth of America, and is reportedly spending this year close to three quarters of a million dollars in southeast Michigan alone to help start the wheels rolling for a presidential boom.

GOP Turncoats Strike Again

Republican senators, including Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.), are more than a bit miffed with GOP "mainstreamers" Jacob Javits (N. Y.) and Clifford Case (N. J.). The reason? These two senators sabotaged GOP efforts to help restore to state governors their veto power over Sargent Shriver's poverty projects.

In at least six crucial votes on the Senate floor last week, these two "Republicans" provided Administration forces the margin of victory necessary to defeat the veto power.

Not only were GOP senators angry, but so, reportedly, were many governors who earlier this year had almost unanimously requested Congress to give them the veto.

Under the poverty act passed last year, the governors did have the power to kill any project Shriver's politically minded poverty warriors wanted to shove down the throat of any state. This lever was considered vital in protecting states' rights, for the evidence is overwhelming that Shriver's community action programs often turn into thinly disguised radical political organizations, bent on changing the power structure at city hall. Mobilization for Youth and Haryou Act in New York are two examples of programs which have become full-fledged political action units.

Hence, the governors desperately wanted a veto power.

Under the changes made in the Senate bill, however, the veto was withdrawn over both the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the community action programs.

Here's how the Case-Javits team blocked restoration of the veto power:

An amendment sponsored by Sen. Paul Fannin (R.-Ariz.) to restore it came to a vote twice and was defeated both times by a tie vote. If either Javits or Case had switched his vote, the states' rights veto power would have been restored.

An amendment similar to Fannin's, but proposed by Sen. Winston Prouty (R.-Vt.), lost 44-to-47. If both Case and Javits had changed their votes, the measure would have won. Two other Prouty proposals on the veto power lost 43-to-43 and 43-to-44. A Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) veto proposal lost 42-to-43.

On each of these occasions Javits and Case made the difference between defeat and victory. (The rollcall on the first of the votes and the rollcall on a move to cut the total "poverty" appropriation are printed on page 13.)

Honest Abe

Abe Fortas' appointment to the Supreme Court has now been confirmed by the Senate, but a number of lawmakers, scrutinizing Fortas' testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, are still wondering why the senators let him get away with such slippery statements.

While Fortas, for instance, had been accused of joining a Communist front, the International Juridical Association, Fortas calmly told the senators he "never had any connection with it whatsoever."

Then why, ask some, does the Judiciary's subcommittee on internal security say: "On a letterhead dated May 18, 1942, of the International Juridical Association, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, appears the name of Abe Fortas as a member of its national committee."? Either the subcommittee or Fortas is mistaken.

Fortas has also been accused by some of "fudging" in relating how he tried to quash the story revealing that LBJ aide Walter Jenkins had been arrested on a morals charge.

In his testimony, Fortas claimed he only wanted the story in the Washington *Evening Star* held up, not killed. Here's what he said he told the *Star*: "'I do not know, I cannot find out from this man [Walter Jenkins] whether the story that you have has any foundation in fact, or whether it is the kind of desperate thing that sometimes happens in Washington.' And I did ask them to hold up the story until it could be checked out and until we could locate Mrs. Jenkins and at least prepare her and have her prepare the children for that."

Yet this was not the story received from *Star* editors who talked with Fortas on the matter last year. They told *Human Events* that Fortas definitely wanted the story killed and promised that Jenkins would be immediately and permanently severed from the White House staff if the *Star* would cooperate. Thus, to some, Fortas tried to put a better light on his action before the senators than was actually the case.

Why, too, it is being asked, didn't the senators probe Fortas more deeply about charges leveled against him by Charles Callas? Callas had been a research assistant to the Internal Security subcommittee at the time Fortas' client Owen Lattimore was tagged by the subcommittee as a conscious, articulate agent of the Soviet conspiracy. Callas told the senators recently, and was not refuted, that Fortas had pressured Dr. Bella Dodd, when she was still a Communist sympathizer, into making out a false affidavit used to defend Lattimore. Furthermore, Callas insisted that Fortas and an identified Communist actually prepared the testimony for Dr. Dodd—testimony she has repudiated several times over since turning her back on communism.

Fortas' statements on Owen Lattimore were also considered somewhat cagey by lawmakers. After first indicating he hardly had any contact with Lattimore and wasn't even sure that he had moved from the United States to England, Fortas then admitted that Lattimore and his wife had just visited him a few months ago.

Farm Bill Boondoggle

The House last week handed Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman a terrific pounding by eliminating his much sought-after "bread tax" on wheat processors, but the tax has not been dropped, only shifted and spread out over the entire tax-paying public, through direct payments from the treasury.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, says the bill is still "basically bad" and "cannot be corrected by a few amendments offered solely for tactical purposes."

The president of the nation's largest farm organization says the omnibus farm bill will probably cost a whopping $7 billion annually as it now stands. He has wired President Johnson to point out that Freeman's feed-grain program over the past five years has already been a bust and that there is no reason to continue it.

During those years, said Shuman, the crop reduction has been "zero and the cost to the taxpayer has been over $5 billion, $1.6 billion of it this year."

'Abject Surrender' at the U.N.

Republicans and Democrats alike have condemned the Administration's "abject surrender" in dropping its demand that the USSR and other delinquent nations pay up their U. N. assessments.

Rep. John Byrnes (R.-Wis.) called the announcement by Ambassador Arthur Goldberg a "sad day for the United Nations, a sadder day for the United States." Rep. Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio) agreed, terming the American flip-flop "nothing more or less than a surrender to Russian blackmail."

Critics note that top American officials have for the past 18 months demanded that the Soviet-bloc nations be forced to pay their U. N. bills.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• *The "Republican" candidate for mayor of New York, Rep. John Lindsey, had earlier selected a Democrat and a Liberal for his running mates. Last week, Lindsay garnered the GOP nomination for Manhattan Borough President for Constance Baker Motley, the Democratic incumbent.*

• Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.) complained last week that Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity has not yet investigated his charge that "anti-poverty" funds are being used to subsidize civil rights organizations. Stennis made the charge on the Senate floor July 27. He said last week that no action has been taken to stop the misuse of funds or the participation of "anti-poverty" personnel in civil rights activity.

STENNIS

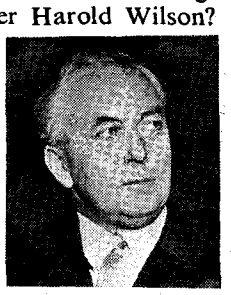
• *The Cuban brigade which participated in the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion has volunteered its services to the United States for duty in South Viet Nam. The 2,000 members of assault brigade 2506 wrote President Johnson that the offer was based on his recent broadcast calling for the moral and material support of the free people of the world in the Vietnamese crisis. "We wish to represent the people of Cuba on the battlefield," the letter said. "We have seen the ugly face of communism and know . . . the fight of Viet Nam is part of our own fight."*

• The highly reliable California Poll shows Ronald Reagan leading the list of seven GOP prospects for the 1966 gubernatorial race. Results: Reagan, 26 per cent; Sen. Thomas Kuchel, 19 per cent; Sen. George Murphy, 13 per cent; Goodwin Knight, 11 per cent; Joseph Shell, 6 per cent; Max Rafferty, 4 per cent; no choice, 9 per cent.

REAGAN

• *The Department of Labor plans to spend $257,824 to turn rank-and-file barbers into "hair stylists." A national agreement, the department said, has been reached with the journeymen barbers union to teach 3,030 barbers in 26 cities the latest techniques of cutting hair. Thirty of the barbers will be sent next month to the Union Barber School in Indianapolis for an advanced course in "hair styling."*

• How goes "limited socialism" in England under Labor Party leader Harold Wilson? In the excellent *Washington Report*, Frank Johnson relates: "Despite all efforts to control it, inflation has proceeded at a 7 per cent annual rate since Labor took over last October. Savings are declining, investment in modernization is curtailed, and many firms are experiencing declining orders. Overall, the index of production is stagnant. Despite a 15 per cent surcharge on imports there is still a dangerous gap in the balance of payments. This is causing a continuing drain on sterling reserves. Meanwhile, new wage demands threaten to give an additional upward push to the wage-price spiral."


WILSON

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Negro Newspaperman Speaks Out:

Civil Rights Leaders Should Blame Themselves For Riots

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

George S. Schuyler, a reporter and editor for various Negro newspapers and magazines for over 40 years, is one of the most controversial Negro intellectuals in America. He has long believed that Negro Americans, in their own interest, should be conservatives rather than radicals in U. S. politics, and that they have been led astray by "power-hungry" civil rights leaders. In this article, he has been given complete freedom to present his unusual point of view as to what's behind the Negro riots.

The current crop of anti-white disturbances, like those in the past, is the inevitable consequence of the increasing competition between rival civil rights groups led by career agitators vying for the profits of organized pandemonium. Never have so many innocent people been betrayed by so few for so little.

There are as many different kinds of Negroes as there are white people, and most of them deplore the bad reputation they have been given by the excesses of the agitational and criminal elements of their so-called race. They respect life and property. They own millions of homes, automobiles and modern utensils and do not cram the jails. Like their white peers, they are eager to live in peace. They have no illusions about the marching, mobbing, picketing, vandalizing Negro element. They know there is a lot of law in the end of a policeman's nightstick, and they want it used.

Radical Techniques Used

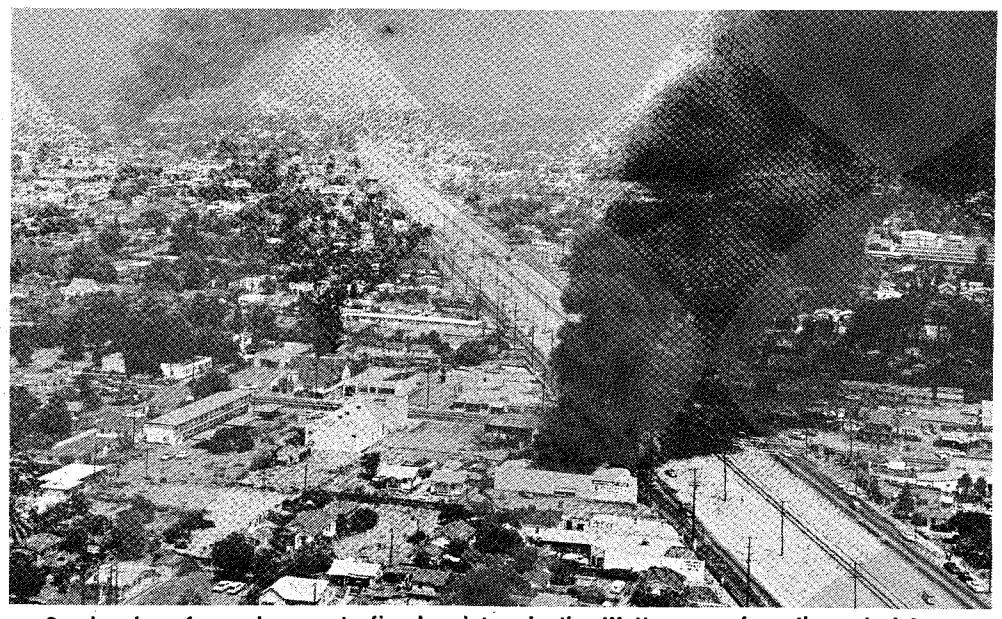
Above all, these Negroes wish white people in authority would stop flattering and encouraging the sorceror's apprentices leading astray the mentally retarded and criminally-bent black minority.

Utilizing the traditional techniques of "spontaneous" disorder, well known to Communists, Nazis and other political perverts, the self-appointed leaders of the Negro revolution have for years recklessly incited young Negroes to mass action inside (and often outside) the urban Negro enclaves.

In turn, they have denounced "police brutality," "the white power structure," "residential segregation," "*de facto* segregated schools," "job discrimination," "phony white liberals," and a whole gamut of grievances which could not possibly be solved or even ameliorated in a century, if then, and will never lessen racial conflict.

Constant suggestions of "a long hot summer" and "conditions getting worse before they get better," are but invitations to hoodlums, arsonists and vandals, aided by white beatnik amoralists and malcontent leftists currently disturbing our campuses.

Not a single one of these trumpeted evils is non-existent here nor in any other country similarly circumstanced. They are products of our color caste system which will never be improved by Negro insurrection. They are in all multi-racial and multi-ethnic societies from Soviet Muslim Asia to central Africa. These problems are more agitated here because the United States has been a sitting duck for left-wing moralizers who have made millions of well-meaning Americans feel like Nazi racists; and who have persuaded gullible Negroes into believing the only thing holding them back is persecution.



Smoke rises from shops set afire by rioters in the Watts area of south central Los Angeles. Nearly $200 million damage was caused by fire alone.

Only the most self-serving demagogues, arrogant know-it-alls, or men with social revolution in mind would stir up a social situation so fraught with tragedy for Negroes, or profess to believe that any predominant social class would willingly surrender power, prestige and privileges in the face of threats and violent demonstrations.

Ever since the long and futile Montgomery bus boycott, (settled not by marching but by federal court order), the peripatetic Dr. Martin Luther King and his posse of political parsons in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have roamed the country collecting coin and infecting the mentally retarded with the germs of civil disobedience, camouflaged as non-violence and love of white people.

Phony prayers for the salvation of white "oppressors" and chanting slave songs fooled nobody except possibly the utopians and wishful thinkers. Only the unwary and True Believers thought this program was anything but pixilated.

As many Negroes foresaw, the net result of this long encouragement of civil disobedience, disdain for authority and general disrespect for public morals, was to set the stage for the successive disgraceful orgies of burning, looting, vandalism and death, with the criminal elements of the slum proletariat taking over. Ironically, when police called upon these civil rights leaders to help control the rampaging mobs, they were, if found, completely ineffective.

With the recklessness of complete ignorance or irresponsibility, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference sent its mobile gangs of young clergymen from place to place to take over the revolution despite expressed objections of local leaders, even mobilizing school children to face police clubs, dogs and fire hoses, breeding ill will and jeopardizing Negro jobs by promotion of nuisance tactics. No matter how many minions might be jugged by the police, the Rev. King always contrived to get out in time for his next speaking engagement.

James Farmer, the professional pacifist and war resister who heads the Congress of Racial Equality, has played an even more sinister role with outright challenges to law, order and public peace. Like SCLC, this outfit operates schools of subversion where graduates are trained in how to march on city halls and court houses, fall limp when arrested, and in other ways make pests of themselves.

Not to be outdone by these competitors for the scarce civil rights dollar, the veteran National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) saw the expedience of adopting the same tactics of boycotts, sit-ins, marches and picketings. It even went much farther by thinking up the *de facto* school segregation gimmick which has kept the North and East in an uproar for the last three years.

The empty assumption behind this campaign is that schools predominantly attended by Negro children are *ipso facto* segregated and therefore inferior; and that to equalize public education this "imbalance" must be corrected by moving the Negro children into predominantly "white" schools. Since this was and is obviously impossible, what small victories have attended these Herculean efforts have been pyrrhic. Nowhere have school boycotts, marches and besiegements of boards of education done else but worsen race relations.

Criminals Encouraged

The millionaire-subsidized National Urban League (NUL) stretched absurdity still further by coming out publicly for preference being shown Negroes in employment and promotion because they are so far behind whites. This was and is doomed to failure in our basically competitive society, but it adds up to another "reason" for suspicion and hatred of white people.

All of these civil rights leaders have joined in a loud chorus denouncing "police brutality" or the forceful suppression of crime which flourishes in every large Negro community. Every subordinate from coast to coast joined in the hue and cry, although decent Negroes as well as whites suffer from this criminal element.

The cry sounds in many cities, with monotonous regularity, for "civilian review boards" to help wreck discipline and restrain the police from doing what they are hired to do. This outcry has emboldened the Negro criminal element and lowered its respect for and fear of the police.

The respectable bulk of Negroes has been reduced to silence by the terrorism of the agitational element. Every Negro who has openly opposed its illegal and senseless actions has been denounced as an "Uncle Tom," an enemy of his people and lackey of the whites.

One distinguished and authentic Negro leader, the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Jackson, president of the five-million-strong National Baptist Convention (NBC) of America, Inc., was hooted off the stand in Chicago's stadium because he expressed views opposed to those of the professional agitators. The current president of the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP has had a field day denouncing the conservative middle-class Negroes in the organization.

Craven politicians have contributed much to this insurrectionary atmosphere by not standing up to the intellectual authors of violence and subversion. Consider the spectacle of New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner skulking through the basement of New York's City Hall rather than have thrown out the beatniks picketing his office, of other high officials permitting their work to be disrupted in the name of civil rights; of needed public construction being halted by CORE beatniks; of President Johnson being booed at the New York World's Fair. The "power structure" has been long-suffering but much too cooperative for its own good.

Most of the civil rights leaders who have sparked these insurrections would still be unknown if it had not been for the mass communications media which publicized them on every occasion, put them on innumerable television programs and wrote profiles of them, as if they wanted this racket to succeed. At the same time newspapers, magazines, radio and television sought out not a single Negro with an opposing viewpoint. It is hard to remember such a one-sided presentation.

Just prior to the Los Angeles shambles, a local radio station had on one of its programs an ex-criminal, Charlie Sims, head of the gun-carrying Louisiana Deacons for Defense and Justice. Undoubtedly tens of thousands of Los Angeles Negroes heard and applauded him.

When returning Gov. Brown of California described the Los Angeles shambles as "a state of siege" he spoke aptly. President Johnson expressed horror over the bloody orgy but did not speculate on the causes of it all. To find the source he needed to look no farther than the Negro civil rights leaders with whom he has frequently conferred, especially when they promised to suspend demonstrations until after the 1964 election.

Now that the civil rights law of 1965 and the voting rights law are operative, he and everybody else had a right to expect that we would see an end to demonstrations, picketing, arson, looting and vandalism. But these evils are easier started than stopped, and they just don't go away because another law is on the books.

What this country badly needs is public officials who will not temporize with illegality and disorder garbed in the mantle of civil rights and equality; who will suppress crime and violence regardless of color; judges who will act with speed and vigor to jail disturbers of the peace; and a more responsible communications media that will refrain from persistently exciting the idle, envious and lawless.

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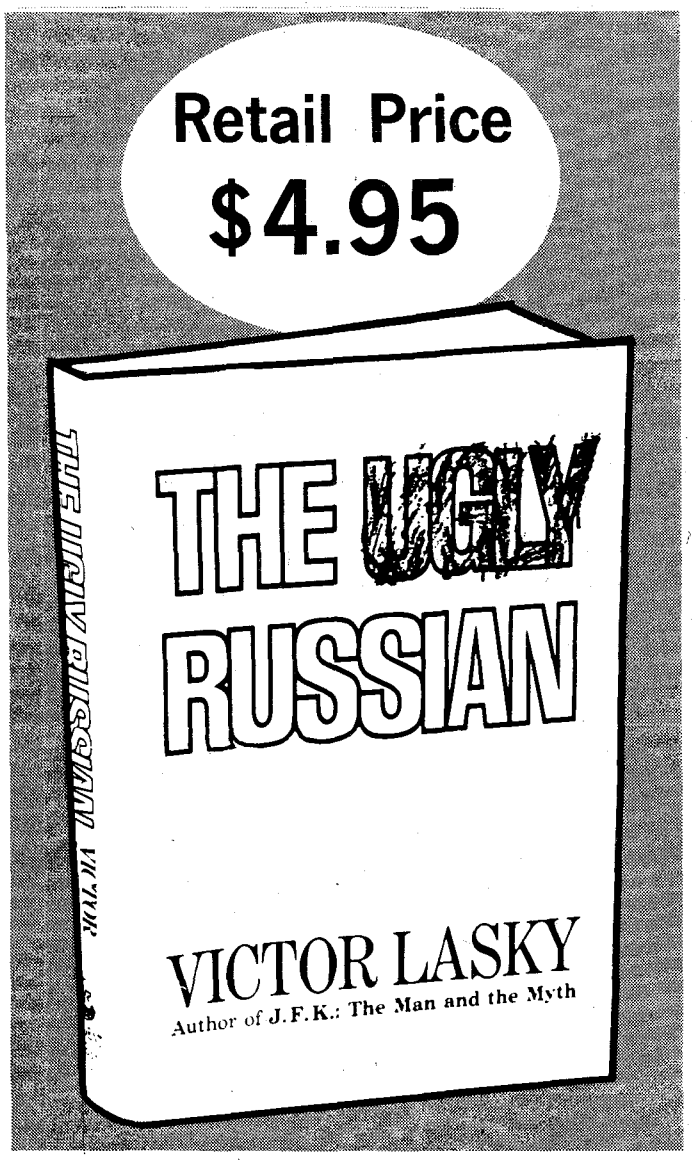

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War Seen Heading for 'Peace Phase'

Johnson Anti-Victory Policy Rules Out Hope of Solution to Vietnamese Conflict

By CHESLY MANLY in the Chicago *Tribune*. Reprinted by permission.

Chesly Manly, veteran Washington correspondent and a former Air Force intelligence officer, has spent several weeks in Viet Nam making an assessment of top-level military and diplomatic policy. Here is his summary of his conclusions—an excellent review of the present U.S. position.

Any realistic assessment of the way the war in Viet Nam is going must be pessimistic, not because of military but because of political considerations.

Our best informed military authorities have not the slightest doubt that the United States and the South Vietnamese could defeat the Communist aggression in South Viet Nam by destroying the war-making capacity of North Viet Nam. But the simple fact is that the Johnson Administration is not seeking a military solution to this war.

This has been reiterated by President Johnson and other high Administration officials. The President, on July 28, assured Ho Chi Minh, the Communist dictator of North Viet Nam, that "we do not seek the destruction of any government." The President disclaimed any intention of seeking a military victory in these words:

"Once the Communists realize, as we know, that a violent solution is impossible, then a peaceful solution is inevitable."

At the conclusion of the last Honolulu conference on Viet Nam, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said our air attacks in North Viet Nam have two purposes:

1. "To restrict the support provided from North Viet Nam"—not to stop it but to "restrict" it.

2. "To punish them just a little bit for their support of this overt aggression against a neighbor."

Hanoi Untouched

Ho Chi Minh once remarked that you cannot kill a snake by stepping on its tail. In North Viet Nam we are stepping on the snake's tail but we are not trying to kill it. We are trying to punish it "just a little bit."

Our air attacks in North Viet Nam were described by one of our most authoritative military sources as "token strikes, actually peanuts in relation to the war-making capacity of the enemy or in relation to what we could do to destroy that capacity."

The same source told this reporter that these air strikes have not even restricted the flow of men and supplies to South Viet Nam.

A State Department white paper, issued in February of this year, says "the principal training center for North Vietnamese army men assigned to join the Viet Cong has been at Xuan Mai, near Hanoi." That training center has not been attacked.

The supreme headquarters buildings of North Viet Nam's armed forces, inside the limits of Hanoi, have not been attacked. The Hanoi air base, where North Viet Nam's obsolescent MIG 17 jet fighters and Ilyushin 28 jet bombers are kept, has not been attacked.

A large industrial complex, including a coal mine, just south of Hanoi, has not been attacked. Other major industrial, transportation and petroleum storage facilities around Hanoi, as well as the petroleum storage and port facilities of Haiphong, have escaped attack.

The Hanoi-Haiphong privileged sanctuary exists because all major targets for air strikes in North Viet Nam must be approved by President Johnson.

If it is decided later to attack some of the important targets around Hanoi, it will be necessary first to take out five Russian-installed SAM (surface-to-air missile) sites. This may be costly, but it would be more costly to attack the other targets around Hanoi without taking the missile sites out first.

The Hanoi SAM sites are permanent concrete structures, but their missile-launching batteries, which evidently were intended to be the first of an outer ring of missiles for the defense of Hanoi, were reported successfully attacked after they had knocked down one American jet fighter-bomber and damaged two others.

Military authorities believe the Administration will be compelled eventually to permit air attacks on some of the important targets around Hanoi, but they doubt that the port facilities of Haiphong will be touched. Some of our allies in the cold war against communism, especially the British, are trading with the enemy, and they would protest violently if their ships were sunk.

The Administration is even less likely to order a naval blockade in the Gulf of Tonkin, to stop the flow of men and supplies from North Viet Nam by the coastal route. Supplies still could be shipped to the Viet Cong from Red China's ports, but interdiction of the junk traffic from North Viet Nam would greatly simplify the coastal surveillance problem in the south.

B-52 Raids

Some supplies from the north are landed in enemy-held areas along the coast of South Viet Nam, but some are brought all the way to Sihanoukville, Cambodia, whence they are moved into the delta area of South Viet Nam. This traffic could be stopped by exercising the right of visit and search against ships, barges, junks and boats on the Mekong and Bassac Rivers where they flow into South Viet Nam from Cambodia.

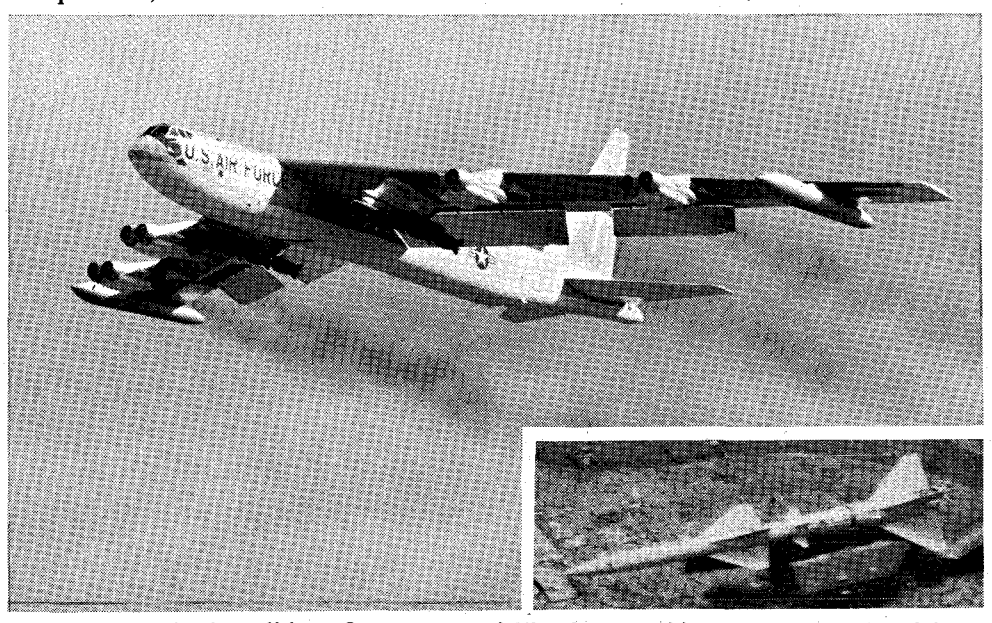
Air Force commanders would like to use our strategic air power for attacks on major targets in North Viet Nam instead of the jungles of South Viet Nam. On a typical strike in North Viet Nam, our tactical aircraft drop from 10 to 25 tons of bombs, whereas 500 tons are dropped by 30 of our B-52 jet bombers from Guam in a typical raid on a jungle area of South Viet Nam.

Photographs show that the B-52 raids do tremendous damage to the trees over vast areas. The trees are not only defoliated but delimbed, and only their bare trunks are left standing. What just one of these immense raids would do to a major industrial target around Hanoi or the port facilities of Haiphong can easily be imagined. Unfortunately, the evidence thus far is that they have not seriously hurt the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam.

One excuse for the Administration's failure to bomb important targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area is that innocent civilians would be killed. Air strategists contend that key military and industrial targets could be destroyed without hitting major population centers.

At all events, the Administration's excuse is not valid, for we do not hesitate, when military necessity requires it, to destroy Viet Cong-controled villages in South Viet Nam, although many of the villagers are innocent victims of Red terrorism.

Hanoi and Haiphong have been spared for political, not for humanitarian reasons. The Administration is deterred by so-called world opinion, which is voiced mainly by left-liberals and influenced, directly or indirectly, by the Communists.



A U.S. B-52 takes off from Guam to pound Viet Cong positions, but the raids might be more effective if directed at North Viet Nam's SAM missiles (inset).

The same influences are responsible for our strange reluctance to use napalm and white phosphorous (woolly Peter) against the Communists. These burning and asphyxiating agents are seldom used and there is a policy against saying anything about it when they are used.

It is reliably reported that the Pentagon has curtailed production of these weapons and that supplies are inadequate. Napalm particularly was extremely effective against the Japanese and would be equally effective against the Viet Cong in their jungle bunkers and tunnels. But what was all right to use against Fascists and Nazis would be cruel and inhuman if used against the Communists.

If the decision were left to our military and naval authorities, the United States would use its strategic air and sea power to destroy North Viet Nam's economy and war-making capacity and make the Communists understand that they cannot get away with aggression.

If that were done it would be easy to wipe out the Communist guerrillas in South Viet Nam. Enemy losses now exceed 2,000 a week, including at least 1,600 killed, 100 captured and 300 defectors. This takes no account of the wounded. These losses will rise rapidly when newly arrived American ground forces take the offensive. Such losses by an enemy with a total strength of 150,000 to 165,000 could not be sustained without continued reinforcements from the north.

South Viet Heroism

The political argument against such a military solution is that it would "escalate" the war, compel Communist China to come in, and risk the ultimate horror of a nuclear holocaust. The supposed danger of nuclear war has become an excuse for indecision and impotence.

Yet it is inconceivable that the Soviet Union, which is the only power capable of engaging the United States in nuclear war, would risk its own destruction to save Ho Chi Minh; and it is even less conceivable that the Russians would take that risk to save the Chinese Communists, their implacable rivals in a struggle for leadership of world communism.

The charge that a military victory is impossible because the South Vietnamese will not fight for their country is a cruel slander. Anyone who disputes that charge when it is made by Saigon commandos of the press and television corps is asked, "How many operations have you been on?"

In My Tho, down in the delta, this reporter asked two American combat infantry officers, both graduates of the military academy at West Point, about the charge that the Vietnamese won't fight.

Lt. Robert Dickinson of Detroit was an adviser to the 2nd battalion, 10th infantry regiment, 7th division, for 10 months and accompanied the battalion on 50 operations before he became a staff adviser to the regiment. On one of

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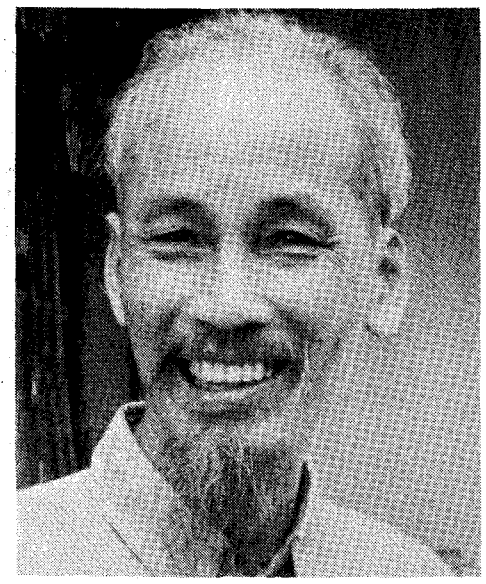
Ho Chi Minh is patient. Nguyen Cao Ky is watchful.



From Dien Bien Phu . . .

the operations the battalion captured four tons of weapons and 20 tons of ammunition and explosives. Lt. Dickinson said:

"I have the greatest respect for these people as soldiers. There are some minor deficiencies in their training, mainly due to French influence, but their morale is extremely high and they never complain, even on the most difficult operations. In all my experience with them I have never seen any misbehavior before the enemy."

Lt. Dickinson and other American advisers have recommended a presidential unit citation for the whole 10th regiment.

Lt. Col. Hugh Hoffman of San Antonio, deputy senior adviser to the 7th division, expressed similar respect for the spirit and fighting quality of the Vietnamese soldiers and particularly praised Gen. Tri, the division commander.

"I'd be happy to serve under Gen. Tri anywhere," said Col. Hoffman, a Korean war veteran. "Our relations with Gen. Tri could not be better. He not only listens to our advice but asks his subordinates what their advisers have to say about operations they are planning. And we listen to him, because he knows more about this country and more about the Viet Cong than we do."

Viet Cong Casualties

It is true that the 7th division is outstanding, but the 21st division, also in the delta, is equally good, and there are other good divisions in the central and northern parts of the country. The best answer to the charge that the South Vietnamese won't fight is the "kill ratio," which is heavily in their favor, week after week. In the week ending July 31, government casualties included 236 killed, whereas 760 Viet Cong bodies were counted. It is known from intelligence sources that at least 1,600 Viet Cong were killed.

The desertion rate in South Viet Nam's regular army and militia forces, with a total strength of about 500,000, averaged 4,000 to 5,000 a month before the new military government was inaugurated in June. The government has announced that desertions dropped below 1,500 in July.

* * *

The Viet Nam war may enter a new phase before the end of this year, with emphasis shifting from the battlefield to the conference table.

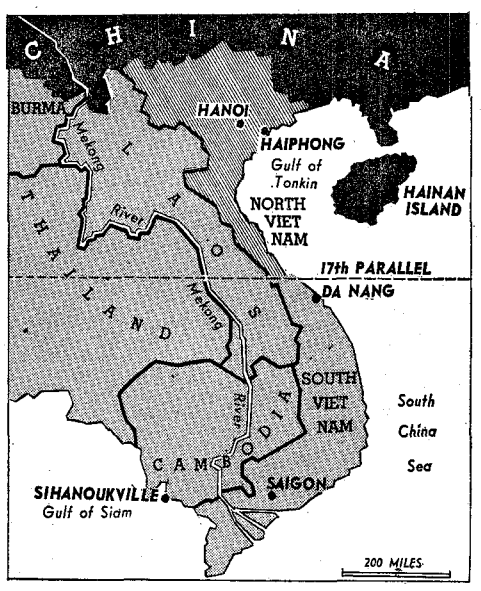
If that happens the prospect at best will be an inconclusive peace. The Communists will accept President Johnson's offer of "unconditional discussions" only when they have failed on the battlefield and see a chance to achieve their objectives at the conference table.

The Communists launched their so-called "monsoon offensive" late in June, with large-scale attacks on government forces throughout the country. Obviously this effort was intended to knock the South Vietnamese out of the war before the United States could rescue them.

The summer offensive failed. Losses by the Viet Cong and North Viet Nam regular army units were enormous. In July alone recorded enemy casualties were 3,050 killed and 500 captured, and the number actually killed probably was twice as high. Counting the wounded, the enemy's losses must have exceeded an entire division.

The government's losses also were high, but much smaller than the enemy's. Eight government battalions, averaging about 900 men each, were put out of action. However, five of these battalions have been reorganized and equipped and are operational again.

The enemy offensive ran out of steam late in July and there was a marked decline of hostilities. Violent fighting



has continued sporadically, but the Communists evidently are binding up their wounds, reorganizing, bringing in reinforcements and supplies from the north, and getting ready for another major offensive.

They are expected to surface by the end of August. If their next big effort fails, as expected, that will be their last chance, unless they can bring in a whole new army from the north. By October, new ground force units committed by President Johnson to increase our total strength in Viet Nam from 75,000 to 125,000 will be ready to take the offensive.

Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, premier of the new military government, told a press conference on August 7 that his forces now hold the initiative throughout the country and that "there is no more anxiety about the military situation."

This estimate of the solution is shared by American military authorities. If it is correct, the Communists must soon realize that they cannot win on the battlefield. But if their objective is to get the United States out of South Viet Nam, so they can take it over, they will have an opportunity to win at the conference table by making promises such as they made in the Korean armistice agreement and in the Geneva agreements on Indochina in 1954 and 1962.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has assured the Communists that if they will stop shooting, the Americans will go home. President Johnson has said the United States will insist on the right of self-determination for the people of South Viet Nam, in "free elections" under international supervision, either in the south or in all of Viet Nam. One can imagine how free an election in Ho Chi Minh's North Viet Nam would be under supervision by a United Nations commission, controlled by the Communists and their hand maidens and fellow travelers of the Afro-Asian bloc.

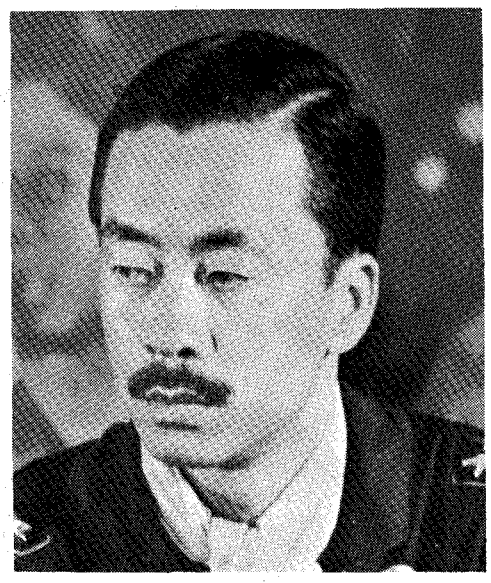
Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, chairman of the 10-member directory of the new military government, has said his government would not permit elections in South Viet Nam alone under present conditions, with the Viet Cong controlling more than half of the country and strong enough to intimidate half the population. Premier Ky said defiantly, as if challenging the United States, that the military government is running this country and will not let any outsider decide its fate.

Nobody knows, however, how long the present government would last, or what kind of government might take its place, under United States pressure, which might include the withdrawal of American aid. What the Truman Administration did to Chiang Kai-shek after World War II and the Kennedy Administration did to the anti-Communist Laotian government in 1962 are precedents.

Inconclusive Peace?

In the Korean war, Gen. Douglas MacArthur warned his countrymen that there is no substitute for victory. He predicted that an inconclusive peace in Korea would permit Red China to step up its support of the Communist Viet Minh in Indochina. One year after the Korean armistice the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu, and that gave the Communists North Viet Nam.

At the Geneva conference in 1962, the United States agreed to the "neutralization" of Laos, with Communist participation in a coalition government.



. . . to Da Nang?

The United States withdrew all of its military personnel from Laos, but Communist North Viet Nam did not. It violated the Geneva agreement not only by keeping thousands of military personnel in Laos but by using the territory of Laos as a corridor for the infiltration of troops and supplies into South Viet Nam.

Such is the record of a regime with which President Johnson is ready to conclude an "honorable peace." Only a large American army of occupation could prevent resumption of the Communist aggression in South Viet Nam at any time.

The Communists already are infiltrating troops and subversive agents from both Red China and Laos into northeast Thailand. Red China has announced that Thailand is next on its so-called "liberation" program and has organized a "people's liberation front."

Many Americans here believe that if this war ends in an inconclusive peace they will be fighting in Thailand two years from now.

There will soon be 125,000 or more U. S. troops in Viet Nam.

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The Rev. Milton Galamison (left) keynoted the founding of the DuBois Clubs, which were the idea of Communist party leader Gus Hall.

Communist Youth Front

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs Growing Fast

From the New York *Daily News*

One of the meanest, fastest-growing and most vigorous of the U.S. Communist party's front organizations is a thing called the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

First, let us tell you some of the life story of the man after whom the group was named.

William Edward Burghardt DuBois was a U.S. Negro, born in Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868.

He had a brilliant mind. He studied at Fisk, Harvard and the University of Berlin. In 1910, he was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—the now famous NAACP.

DuBois was always hotly for Negro civil rights. As time went on, he veered more and more toward the left in his political thinking and writing. By 1959, he was so far left and such a favorite of the Kremlin's that he was awarded a Lenin Peace Prize.

At the mature age of 93, Dr. DuBois applied for membership in the Communist party, and was duly received into its gory bosom.

He moved to the African nation of Ghana in 1960, became a citizen of Ghana, died there Aug. 27, 1963, and was given an elaborate state funeral by President Kwame Nkrumah.

Came the month of June in 1964, and the U. S. Communist party staged a convention in San Francisco for the formation of a new youth organization designed to attract young people into its ranks.

The idea for the new group had sprung in October, 1963, into the ever-busy brain of Arvo Mike Halberg, alias Gus Hall, commissar-in-chief of the U.S. Communist party.

The pre-World War II decade, when it was fashionable among many intellectuals and college kids to join the Communist party, was long gone. The party in the United States was just about down to bedrock, hard-core membership, to mix figures of speech a bit.

Halberg-Hall worked out his plans for the political seduction of a lot of American youngsters, and in March of 1964 issued a call entitled "We Must Now Begin to Speak."

Signed by 21 youths—many of them Communists—the call said the new group was to be a "Socialist youth organization" dedicated mainly to peace, peaceful coexistence of communism and freedom (called capitalism or imperialism by Communists), democracy, liberty and disarmament.

When the San Francisco convention got under way in June of '64, almost 500 young persons of all sexes were on hand, from all parts of the country. Many of them had made the trip at the expense of the U.S. Communist party, despite the poor mouth it habitually makes in its party-press appeals for funds.

The upshot was formation of the above-named W. E. B. DuBois Clubs—and it is still a mystery to us why the Reds named this youth organization after a character who didn't become officially a Red until he had reached the not exactly infantile age of 93.

Maybe Halberg-Hall and his co-conspirators had superior psychological insight, though. At any rate, this youth group named after a Communist in his 90s has enjoyed a growth that has been all but phenomenal.

Within six months after the foundation-convention's keynote speech by the Rev. Dr. Milton Galamison of Brooklyn, the DuBois Clubs announced a membership of about 800 in 31 clubs throughout the United States.

Now, a little more than a year after its birth, the organization is going strong and stridently, striving to set up clubs on all the college campuses in the country, and doing its best to impede the U.S. war effort in South Viet Nam, among its other subversive activities.

The anti-Viet war stand was the first official policy adopted by the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America after the San Francisco convention.

There are other persons and groups opposed to the Viet war, of course, and some of them are not Communists or Red sympathizers. With them, however, the DuBois apparatus seeks to make common cause, and then take them over for its own purposes.

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Many Cronies Named

President Called 'Trail Boss' Over Appointment Handling

By WALTER TROHAN

There are times when President Lyndon B. Johnson handles his appointments like nothing so much as a trail boss riding 10 feet tall in the saddle on a cattle drive from Texas to Abilene, Kan., in the last century. He makes many of his selections on the basis of personal friendship, association, state pride, and let the devil take the hindmost.

Recently, Willard Deason of Texas was named to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The White House announcement merely mentioned that he had been graduated from college in 1930.

Not until the next day was it learned that not only was Deason a graduate of San Marcos College, the Johnson alma mater, but that he had been the President's roommate. Deason is the owner of an AM radio station in Austin, Tex., the home of the Johnson radio-TV empire. He also is a beagle fancier, who had bred Him and Her, the White House beagles. Her is now dead.

Possibly Deason encouraged the President to pick the animals up by their ears, which incident was the center of a minor storm in the 1964 political campaign. Anyway, the combination of common radio interests, beagles, and college days made him an ideal nominee for the ICC.

Leonard Marks, who represented the Deason and Johnson radio interests in Austin, was named director of the United

Leonard Marks, new USIA head, represented Johnson radio interests.

States Information Agency. Another old friend, Robert Wood Akers, editor of the Beaumont, Tex., *Enterprise and Journal,* was named deputy director. The appointee to the third top post in USIA was John Chancellor, White House commentator for a TV network and a Johnson friend.

George G. Burkley, White House physician, was named a vice admiral in the Navy, after he snatched the President from his bed in the middle of the night and sent him to the naval hospital when he was stricken by a cold. This makes Burkley outrank the chief of the Navy bureau of surgery, Rear Adm. R.B. Brown, which is a matter of some embarrassment to both, but not to the President.

Abe Fortas, another Johnson attorney, entrusted with many confidential missions, was named to the Supreme Court. The appointment won speedy confirmation, although there was considerable muttering over Fortas' operations for the man in the White House.

Sheldon S. Cohen, another member of the Fortas law firm of Fortas, Arnold & Porter, was appointed director of the Internal Revenue Service. He was the firm's tax expert, but it was not revealed whether he had handled tax problems for the Johnson family radio-TV properties.

Gen. William F. McKee, former vice chief of the Air Force, was named to the post of director of the Federal Aviation Agency. A special law was pushed through Congress by the President to enable his friends to take the post without resigning his Air Force connection, although the law provides that the head of FAA should be a civilian.

The first appointee to the post in the Eisenhower Administration, Lt. Gen. E.R. (Pete) Quesada, resigned his commission in order to serve. McKee insisted he could not afford to serve if he had to give up his pension, so the special law was passed. Members of Congress noted that he now is getting a total of $38,404 a year, which makes him the highest-paid official except the President and vice president.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. was appointed chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This was seen as a nod to the late President, whom Mr. Johnson claims as his "political daddy" as well as a move to build Roosevelt up as a possible contender for the governorship of New York.

Warren G. Harding had his Ohio gang, Harry S. Truman had his cronies, and Lyndon B. Johnson is following their example.

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DWINDLES—The United States monetary gold reserve fell another $75 million for the week ending July 28, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported August 1. After this loss, gold on hand totaled $13.859 billion, the lowest level since October 1938. And the latest drop carried the total outflow of gold thus far this year to $1.529 billion. In the same period last year the outflow was only $50 million and the total drain on the gold reserve in all of last year was $125 million.

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DISGRACE— Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) has called for a special Senate probe of the Administration's "War on Poverty." "Big city political machines have simply exploited the poor rather than helping them, and the whole administration of the program has been a disgrace," he said. By March of this year, Allott said, poverty czar R. Sargent Shriver had assembled a Washington staff of 574 full-time employes and 346 consultants. At the same time, there were but 74 anti-poverty workers in the field.

□ □ □

IRRESPONSIBLE— Columnist William S. White, a close friend of President Johnson's, has assailed Senate foes of the Dirksen Amendment, designed to modify the Supreme Court's controversial one-man, one-vote edict. "This columnist asserts on more than 30 years of observation that no Senate group has ever acted more irresponsibly than the Douglases, the Clarks, the Kennedys and the like have acted here," White wrote.

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Worked Through Labor Unions

How the Communists Almost Took Over Brazil

By VICTOR RIESEL

Rio de Janeiro:—A Soviet master plan to use trade union power as a battering ram, first against the Brazilian government, then to topple a series of other Latin administrations and finally to cut the South American continent adrift from the United States in Cuban fashion, came to within a few hours of success.

To those in distant North America, this may sound melodramatic. But it's grim, substantiable fact to the intelligence services here. In the words of the gentle jurist, now Minister of Justice Milton Campos, during our recent conversation: "The Communists had set up their factories of chaos and were producing disorganization at a great speed."

At the last minute the Communists were stopped by the military revolt of the democratic soldier, now President, Gen. Castello Branco. But he has not shot the Communists, nor jailed them. They walk about as the most above-ground underground force I've encountered. They're planning a comeback. So on the basis of the hundreds of financial records, international messages, letters and documents found in Communist headquarters and the unions they controlled, here is the story of their master plan's operation.

Since it is illegal in Brazil to set up a national central labor organization such as the AFL-CIO, the Communists, positively under direct orders from the central labor section in Moscow, created something here called the General Workers Command. Though it was against the law, the ousted President Joao Goulart permitted it to exist because of his deals with the Communists.

The Soviet-controlled leaders of the General Workers Command easily won power in such unions as the stevedores

Brazilian President Castello Branco.

and the bank clerks. But the Command's goal was the Confederation of Industrial Workers which had a membership of some five million. These were mostly in the heavily concentrated Sao Paulo and Rio areas—where American business has invested heavily. Thus, if successful, the Communist Command could not only control the bulk of Brazilian industry but also disrupt production in the American-owned plants which provide so many jobs for Brazilians.

The Communists succeeded easily enough. Soon they elected one of their top operatives, Clodsmidt Riani, head of the vast Industrial Workers Federation. Riani also was director of the powerful Soviet-controlled General Workers Command. Thus he became the strongest labor man in Brazil—and indeed, one of the nation's most influential men. I have before me an intelligence report which says flatly that Riani "operated on the same level as the president of the republic."

"He gave orders to ministers (members of the presidential cabinet)," asserts this report. "He installed at the joint Industrial Confederation-General Workers Command headquarters an employment agency for corruption and traffic of influence; he dictated dismissals of chiefs in various levels of public administration, including the military."

He even dictated to some officials of the Bank of Brazil during that period. Documents dug up by the counterintelligence agents after the revolution indicated he dealt directly with army generals, naval commanders, foreign diplomats, senators and deputies—all of whom sought favors, transfers, promotions and governmental action.

At all times Riani kept in close touch with high Moscow government and labor officials.

When he or his comrades needed money for some operation, they took it either from the treasury of the Industrial Workers Labor Confederation—or actually from the pro-Communist, pre-revolution Brazilian government. There are documents to prove this. They disclose dealings in millions of cruzeiros.

Just to pick a few at random: When Riani needed money in January 1964 to re-elect his Communist comrades and himself to the leadership of the Industrial Workers Confederation, he simply drew over 21,457,000 cruzeiros from the government. When money was needed to run a pro-Goulart mass demonstration of the "people" in Rio to show support for the left-wing government on March 13, 1964, just 18 days before the military drove him out, the Communists got 3 million cruzeiros for expenses.

Millions were drawn for the Communists' drive for nationalization of industry. I have on hand a long list of such looting by the Communists. Some of the money went to Benedicto Cerqueira, a high official of the Soviet's global labor network called the World Federation of Trade Unions.

One of the Communists high in the General Workers Command was Osmildo Stafford da Silva, vice president of the Bank and Credit Institution Workers. Now note this: He was also vice president of the General Workers Command. Thus he was deep in the core of the nation's financial structure. He was the intellectual of the group of Communist commanders. So he was chosen to be the link with something called CUTAL—a continent-wide Latin American Communist Federation of Labor.

This was in its burgeoning stage. It awaited the take-over of Brazil by the Communists' General Workers Command. Then money and manpower were to be poured into CUTAL, which in turn would help set up General Workers Commands in all other Latin nations. The next step in the other nations would be to take over as the Communists were about to do in Brazil before the military stopped them.

After that the continent would have been "Cuban-ized." Communist dictatorship would have been controlled by a series of Castros.

It did not happen, thanks to the democratic military forces. There is much in all this that should be pondered by those who automatically oppose military juntas.

(Distributed 1965
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Battle Among Dominican Rebels; Two Groups Want Communist Label

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Students of political evasive action will long admire the dexterity with which American accommodaters are able to make themselves scarce when facts prove them wrong.

Several months ago President Johnson intervened in Santo Domingo to prevent the Communists from taking over a revolution and a country.

Quite naturally, the rebels responded with the standard denial that there were any Communists within 100 miles. In the school of evasive action, this is known as the "ain't-nobody-here-but-us-progressives" ploy.

Also naturally, those U.S. liberals who make it an article of faith that everyone to the left of center is honest, clean, reverent, trustworthy and so on took the rebels at their word.

They immediately leaped to the defense of their fellow liberals. They castigated the President and the State Department severely for even implying that there might be a pink tinge to the rebellion.

They did, that is, until the other day when the two leftist parties in the rebel zone of Santo Domingo began a fierce, loud and public battle over which would win the right to be called "the Dominican Communist party."

The former Popular Socialist party announced that it is now to be called the Communist party. It took an ad in the paper to explain that everyone has always known it was Communist in ideology and that the new name is "scientifically exact."

The Popular Movement, beaten to the punch, bitterly accused the "creole revisionists" of trying to steal the mantle of Marxism-Leninism from the true believers (i.e., the Popular Movement).

What our own progressives have to say about the interesting debate in Santo Domingo is unknown at this time. None of them has been seen in this field of discussion since the Dominican Reds' ad campaign began.

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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY reports that federal grants-in-aid to the states rose from $4.3 billion in 1954 to $12.9 billion last year. They are running at the rate of $13.6 billion this year.

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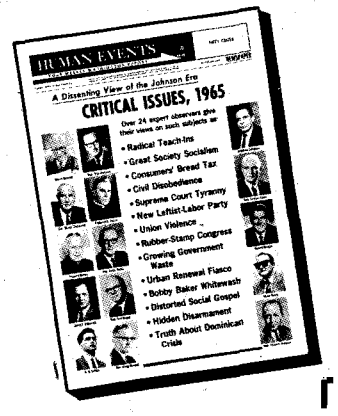

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CULTIVATING WEEDS

'Poverty' Contracts Not Competitive

From the Allen-Scott Report

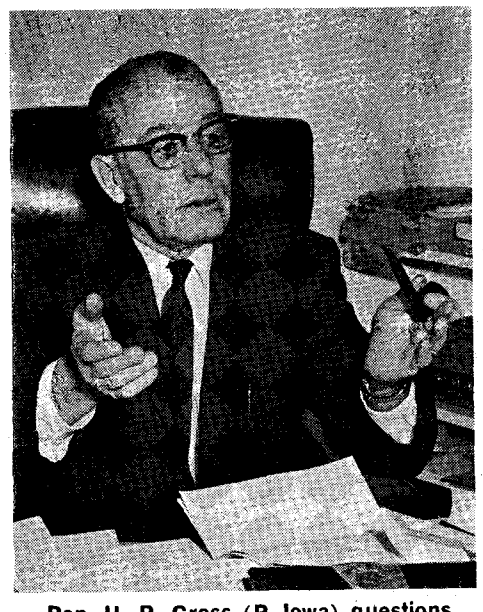
Whatever else the anti-poverty program may or may not be accomplishing, it definitely is disregarding President Johnson's much-touted economy policy.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa), longtime militant economy champion, brought that out in a sharp exchange on the floor of the House. Following are highlights of this debate.

Gross: "I have in hand a booklet entitled 'War on Waste' issued by the Bureau of the Budget. On the front page is this quotation from President Johnson: 'I pledge a war on waste . . . and I ask you to help me to fight that war.' Yet, at the very time this booklet, issued with the approval of the President, says that cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts must go, some of the largest corporations in the country are getting such multi-million-dollar contracts in the poverty program. Perhaps some member on the Administration side can explain this glaring contradiction."

Rep. Carlton Sickles, (D.-Md.): "The contracts that have been awarded by OEO are of a different variety from those which have been negotiated before . . . . It is true that based upon the costs that are expended, 4.7 per cent is what is paid to the corporations. But the first thing that is done is that an estimated cost is determined. . . . Since this is a cost-reimbursement plan, if less than the estimated cost is spent, then of course the company receives less."

Gross: "Why should the government be paying 4.7 per cent on top of the fancy and lush salaries received by officials of the corporations, and some of the biggest are getting contracts under the poverty program? I thought Democrats were opposed to fattening big corporations. Yet here is OEO ladling out multi-million-dollar contracts on a fixed-fee basis to big corporations, and not one of them on a competitive bid basis."



Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) questions 'economy' in poverty program.

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LBJ'S CRITICS—Former Vice President Richard Nixon has scored LBJ for his recent attack on House GOP leader Gerald Ford. "Rather than criticizing Jerry Ford, who has supported his policy publicly," Nixon said, "the President should direct his criticism to those of his own party who oppose his policy." The former Veep singled out Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright as opponents of Viet Nam victory.

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PLANNING—"The job of the urban planner is to make our cities look as charming as do those that were built before anybody heard of urban planning." —"Senator Soaper" in the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

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EMBARRASSED LINDSAY—Rep. John Lindsay, "Republican"-Liberal candidate for New York mayor, was red-faced recently. Democrats noted that many of Lindsay's campaign posters bore a notation they were printed in Chattanooga, Tenn. "Mr. Lindsay talks about the flight of business from the city," said a Democratic party spokesman, "but now it is learned that he gave a substantial order to an out-of-city printing company."

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"GOVERNMENTS . . . do not produce freedom. People have to wrest freedom from governments. After they secure freedom, it is an endless task to retain it."—From the Arlington (Tex.) *Journal*

Camp Atterbury in Indiana Shows What's Wrong with the Job Corps

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The Administration's "War on Poverty" has become a bureaucrat's dream and a taxpayer's nightmare. Much of the appropriation—in far higher proportions than Washington, this city of public troughs, usually witnesses—is going for $100-a-day consultants whose sole virtue is their connection with the Democratic National Committee. Salaries are inordinately high, with a $26,000-a-year stipend raising hardly an eyebrow.

What goes to the "disadvantaged" is mighty little. At the same time, "War on Poverty" projects have become the breeding ground for political manipulation, sordid acts, and unbridled hypocrisy.

If this sounds a little extreme, let me quote Rep. Richard Roudebush, a blunt-speaking Hoosier, on the Job Corps "dropout school" at Camp Atterbury, Ind. That school has become such a scandal that the Democratic Establishment has been forced to find a scapegoat. Using the always-eager Washington press corps as its transmission belt, the Establishment has blamed the sorry failure of the Atterbury project on "prominent Indiana politicians." The implication, of course, is that these politicians are enemies of the Johnson Administration out to sabotage a valuable tool to help the poor.

Mr. Roudebush puts that one to flight by pointing out that the prominent newspaper which gave currency to the charge "has not discovered that Indiana now has a Democratic governor, two Democratic senators; both houses of the state legislature are Democratic; the majority of Indiana congressmen are Democrats; and the Job Corps program in Indiana is the brainchild of the immediate past Indiana governor, also a Democrat."

This leaves the accusing newspaper very little room for maneuver. If "prominent Indiana politicians" are responsible, then they are Democrats. To quote Rep. Roudebush again: "This is typical liberal smear strategy whenever a pet project goes awry—to find a conservative or Republican bogeyman to blame."

The simple fact is that the mess at Camp Atterbury is due to two chronic ailments found among those who believe that a bleeding heart and a fat wad of federal money will reform the world—soft-headed theories, and no planning. If you clap your hands and say, "Come and get it, boys," that's enough. June will bust out all over and wings will sprout on the backs of all the little angels. Anyone who believes otherwise is a hard-hearted, if not vicious, reactionary.

"Rowdyism, drinking, absenteeism, and destruction of property are glossed over, as are reports of the dropouts trying to buy guns while on leave from the camp," Mr. Roudebush points out, in a restrained summation of the troubles that have beset Camp Atterbury.

To its administrators, this is all good clean fun. "A sordid sexual assault involving seven dropouts is brushed off as an expression of challenged manhood, and the Indianapolis *Star* . . . is accused of upsetting camp administrators by its editorial position. These camp administrators should be upset, and if they were doing the job, all of the editorial comment in the world would not change the fact," Rep. Roudebush adds.

My own comment is simply this—that those who try to lay the blame on "prominent politicians" or the local newspapers are, in effect, admitting that the situation at Camp Atterbury is malodorous in the extreme. The admission goes even further, for it would almost seem to imply that the rapes and the drinking are a function of the Atterbury administration's negative attitude toward Hoosier criticism. Young people don't break up the joint and wreak violence on the locals just because they read an editorial in the newspaper.

At fault is a program whose fancy intentions offer nothing for idle hands but mischief. It is an unpopular thing to say, but anyone who has had a job to fill will tell you that no matter how unskilled it is, finding applicants is frequently an impossible task. Jobs are begging for job-holders throughout the country. The Job Corps "trainees"—when they are let out from behind the federal apron strings—will be as loathe to work as they were before.

Their brothers and cousins, who are supporting the program with taxes taken from hard-earned money, did not need a handout. They made their way by the kind of drive and ambition that no amount of Job Corps training can instill. Without that ambition, the Camp Atterburys of the nation will merely bring together those who are more interested in rowdyism, alcohol and sexual violence than in finding their place in the world.

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Memo to USIA: 'Remember the Alamo!'

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Morning Star*

Gen. Sam Houston led the troops that won independence for Texas, was twice elected president of the Republic of Texas and then served as senator and governor after Texas became a part of the United States.

But Sam doesn't rate a foot of film in the $80,000-plus color movie, *The Texas Story*, which the U. S. Information Agency is shooting to glorify President Johnson and his family as central figures in the generations that built Texas.

Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.), has rightfully asked that no USIA funds be spent to lionize public officials. The USIA gets $171 million of taxpayers' money. "The money for USIA films never was intended by Congress for such a purpose," said Williams.

The Delaware senator believes that if a public official wants to pay for such a film, or his political party wants to pay the price, then there is no objection. But such documentaries should not bear the imprint of or be distributed by the USIA.

You can't help but wonder what Sam Houston would think of *The Texas Story* without him. Did the USIA forget to include "Remember the Alamo!", frontiersman Davy Crockett, Col. James Bowie and Lt. Col. W. B. Travis?

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Self-Proclaimed Marxist Is Issue in N.J. Race

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A self-proclaimed Marxist has become a major issue in a heated campaign for the governorship of New Jersey. He is Eugene Genovese, a professor at Rutgers, the state university.

At a Rutgers "teach-in" April 23, Genovese assailed U. S. policy and gave the Communist Viet Cong an incredible endorsement. "I do not fear or regret the impending Viet Cong victory," he said. "I welcome it."

State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr., the Republican nominee for governor, quickly urged his Democratic opponent, incumbent Richard Hughes, to have Genovese dismissed from the faculty. But Hughes defended Genovese's right to academic freedom and the university, in fact, promoted the radical professor. Dumont was incensed, asserting:

"Academic freedom does not give a teacher in a state university, supported by taxpayers' money, the right to advocate victory of an enemy in a war in which some of his own students may very well lay down their lives."

Dumont dug farther into Genovese's background and discovered that the professor's views are considered radical even by the leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The GOP nominee cited, first, a 1963 review by Genovese of a book authored by Herbert Aptheker, a leading spokesman for the Communist party. The review, published in an "independent" Marxist journal, echoed the Communist Chinese line in opposition to peaceful coexistence. Genovese argued that Aptheker, in citing the dangers of nuclear war, was engaged in "pacifist hand-wringing."

The Communist party sprung to Aptheker's defense. An editorial in *Political Affairs*, the party's theoretical journal, attacked the "ultra-leftist" Genovese for his rejection of the peace movement.

Note: Genovese will next month host a "Socialist Scholars Conference" on the Rutgers campus. Among the featured speakers will be Staughton Lynd, the Yale professor who was recently arrested when he tried to lead leftist demonstrators through a police barricade at the U.S. Capitol.

* * *

Confidential government reports reveal that top leaders of the Communist party were active in the Washington demonstrations held recently to protest American "aggression" in South Viet Nam. Among the Communist chieftains observed on the scene:

Gil Green, a member of the party's secretariat and national board; George Meyers, a veteran Communist who now directs party activity in the South; James Jackson, editor of the official party organ, the *Worker*; and Mike Zagarell, the Communist party national youth director.

Leaders of numerous party fronts were involved in the various demonstrations and workshops during the four-day Assembly of Unrepresented People. Members of the Communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs were brought to Washington by bus and private car. They distributed copies of the Communist party's official critique of U.S. policy.

Representatives of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, a cited Communist front, set up a table on the Washington Monument grounds to distribute literature urging freedom for the convicted Red spy.

Members of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party played a key role in the Washington demonstration. The Socialist Workers Party has been declared subversive by the attorney general, and the Young Socialist Alliance is its youth and training section.

The pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party was on hand. Members distributed pamphlets urging American GIs not to fight in South Viet Nam. Also represented in the capital demonstrations was Spartacus, a splinter group of the Communist left.

Spartacus broadsides called for "all those fighting oppression in the United States to recognize the bipartisan government of U.S. imperialism as their common enemy."

A delegation of Women Strike for Peace members was led by Donna Allen, a self-styled pacifist who was recently convicted of contempt of Congress. She is appealing the conviction.

WSP members carried placards that read, "Why Die for Ky?" "Mothers Protest the Draft" and "Don't Draft Our Sons to Kill Women and Children." Later the gentle ladies joined other demonstrators to chant, "LBJ, LBJ, How many children did you kill today?"

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ASK ONE—If you don't think that every country touches the United States, just ask a taxpayer—From the Cherryvale (Kan.) *Republican*

Romney: 'Stop Picking on Me'

The following letter was recently sent to the editor of the Chicago Tribune *by George Romney of Michigan:*

"The column by Walter Trohan in the July 28 *Tribune* repeats a persistent myth that certain elements refuse to let die. It says, 'Romney spent most of the 1964 campaign trying to tell Michigan voters how they could scratch their tickets to vote for Johnson and Romney.' This is absolutely untrue! At no time in my campaign did I ever instruct or ask any person, privately or publicly, to vote a split ticket. I supported, and worked for, none other than Republican candidates in Michigan.

"One group of citizens did issue ticket-splitting instructions in overwhelmingly Democratic areas. They did so on their own and were in no way agents of my campaign.

George Romney"

The August 13 edition of the Tribune *carried this editorial in reply:*

We print today a letter from Gov. George Romney of Michigan, protesting that his activities in the 1964 presidential campaign were misrepresented in a column by Walter Trohan, chief of our Washington bureau.

We hazard the guess that there isn't anybody in Michigan who doesn't know that Mr. Romney did everything he could to chill the Goldwater campaign and to divorce himself from the national ticket. He says he supported and worked for Republican candidates in Michigan, but he does not say he ever supported or worked for the head of the ticket nationally.

After the election we had reports from Michigan precinct workers telling how Romney built a wall between himself and other Republicans, campaigning as a loner. His literature did not use the word "Republican." Instructions on how to split the ticket between Romney and Lyndon Johnson issued from a "Romney Volunteers' Committee." In a political parade Romney put a marching band between himself and other Republican candidates. Michigan went into the election with 11 Republican congressmen and 8 Democrats. It emerged with 12 Democrats and 7 Republicans. Romney and Johnson won the state.

Romney did all right for Romney.

Senate Rollcalls on 'Anti-Poverty' Bill

Following is the 46 to 45 rollcall vote by which the Senate rejected a Republican attempt to restore the veto power of a state governor over the anti-poverty program by refusing to reconsider defeat of the amendment. The move failed on a tie vote of 45 to 45 but Vice President Hubert Humphrey also cast his vote against the amendment to restore the veto.

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 45

DEMOCRATS (16): Bible, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Hill, Jordan (N. C.), Lausche, McClellan, Randolph, Robertson, Russell (S. C.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (29): Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Kuchel, Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N. D.).

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 46

DEMOCRATS (43): Anderson, Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Brewster, Burdick, Douglas, Fulbright, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N. Y.), Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McGovern, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N. J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

Vice President Hubert Humphrey

REPUBLICANS (2): Case and Javits.

Paired for the amendment: Curtis (R).

Paired against the amendment: Dodd (D).

Following is the 51 to 40 rollcall vote by which the Senate rejected a series of amendments offered by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R.-Colo.) to slash $553 million from the LBJ anti-poverty bill of $1.65 billion:

FOR THE AMENDMENTS: 40

DEMOCRATS (13): Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N. C.), Lausche, McClellan, Robertson, Russell (S. C.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (27): Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Kuchel, Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Saltonstall, Scott, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.), and Young (N. D.).

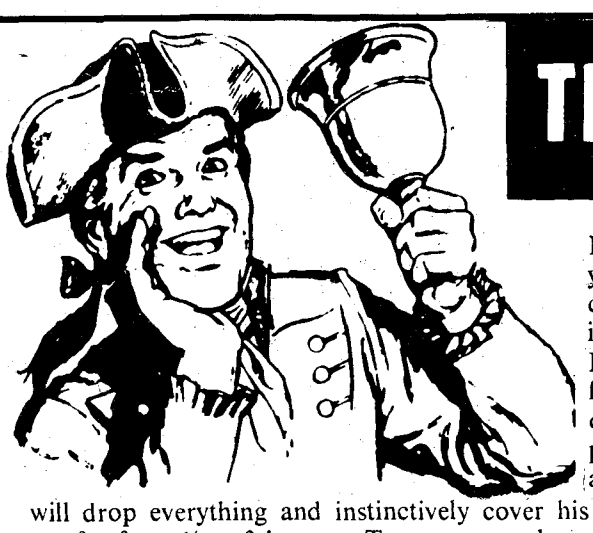
AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS: 51

DEMOCRATS (47): Anderson, Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Bible, Brewster, Burdick, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Douglas, Fulbright, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N. Y.), Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McGovern, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Smathers, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N. J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (4): Case, Javits, Prouty and Smith.

Paired for the amendments: Byrd (Va.), Democrat, and Curtis, Republican.

Paired against the amendments: Dodd and Clark, Democrats



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Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

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Industry Spends $21,677 Per Worker

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

How much does it cost to provide a job for a production worker?

More than a year ago Henry Ford II put the investment required at about $23,000 per worker.

Now the National Industrial Conference Board, in its latest "Road Maps of Industry" chart on the subject, puts the average for American manufacturers at $21,677 investment per worker. Some are much higher.

Petroleum outstrips all other industries with about $110,700 per worker. Then comes tobacco with $46,814, chemicals with $43,811 and primary metals with $28,336.

For motor vehicles, says the NICB, the average is $27,268 per worker. . . somewhat higher than the Ford figure. Instruments are next with $23,103.

The chart also shows that while total manufacturing employment is up 17 per cent since 1950, the number of production workers has risen only 2 per cent. They now comprise 74 per cent of all those employed in manufacturing, compared to 82 per cent in 1950.

The NICB also noted that American manufacturers are now producing goods at a rate of 59 per cent higher than in 1950.

No Tax Money Used

Private Youth Group in Milwaukee Helps to Find Jobs for Teen-agers

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Milwaukee, Wis.:—Sargent Shriver and his government-financed anti-poverty crusade get all the headlines. But not all the wealth of the Indies—or of America—can solve our problems unless individuals, without waiting upon Washington, get out and do something for themselves.

Before coming to Milwaukee, to look into its voluntary methods of ending racial discrimination in employment practices, I had watched my son Chris, a junior in college this coming autumn, carry through what I thought a unique summer job placement idea for the teen-agers of his home town of Cheshire in Connecticut. Chris had published a directory, financed by advertisements from the town merchants, of some 50 or 60 young people and the various job classifications that interested them. The directory had been distributed, but as I took off for the Middle West it was too soon to know what effect it might be having on the teen-age unemployment situation in a small community.

Talking with Elmer Winter of the famous Milwaukee (and world-wide) firm of Manpower, Inc., who is the sparkplug of the Milwaukee Voluntary Equal Employment Opportunity Council, I mentioned my son's idea for matching teen-agers with jobs, adding that I thought it was rather original. An amused glint came into Mr. Winter's eye.

The notion of a directory financed by the merchants could be, he said, a new gimmick. But the kids of Milwaukee, so he informed me, had anticipated Chris by a full year in taking it upon themselves to solve the problem of teen-age unemployment. Mr. Winter had a hand in getting things started, but he had quickly bowed out.

Taking me down the street to some store space occupied by the kids' organization that is called Youthpower, Inc., Mr. Winter introduced me to Ron Franzmeier, a University of Wisconsin undergraduate who is specializing in speech and journalism. Ron, who spends all his waking summer hours running Youthpower, told me that he and his helpers had placed 1,183 Milwaukee kids in jobs this summer up to August 1. Their total of placements for last year, the first of their operation, was 1,300, a figure which should be equalled and passed by mid-August. But even this doesn't tell the full story, so Ron Franzmeier says.

The fact is that a good percentage of the 1964 summer placements went back to their same jobs this year without bothering to tell Youthpower, Inc., about it.

The Youthpower staff works purely for the love of it. Some drop in for a few hours a week; others put in upwards of 40 hours and more. There is a jangle of phones as they list applicants, keep the indexes up to snuff, and answer requests for a boy to mow grass, or a girl to wait on table at a motel restaurant.

Tom Biracree, 18 years old, Michele Fink, 16, and Marga Niemeyer, 17, all of them full-time staffers, crowded around me to tell what a great thing for Milwaukee this Youthpower idea has proved to be. I couldn't help contrasting their appearance and attitudes with the sight of the non-studying "students" I had seen slouching about the university gates at Berkeley, Calif., in bare feet and professional slob dress.

Milwaukee Youthpower, Inc., has been imitated this summer in Chicago and in Green Bay, Wis. In Milwaukee the kids, not satisfied with merely placing teen-agers in the standard sort of summer employment, have become really creative about it.

They are offering tours of Milwaukee, with itineraries set up by the county's historical society. They are offering baby-sitters who are willing to take children to museums and parks for education. They are running courses to train girls as party hostesses, and they have persuaded the Milwaukee park authorities to hold clinics in which young people can learn all about garden care and the use of power equipment. They even turned out 10 kids who were willing to wash the elephants for a circus museum in Baraboo, Wis.

And they aren't asking Sargent Shriver for a plugged nickel, or a new "sandwich" 50-cent piece.

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RACISM IN REVERSE—Congress of Racial Equality leaders are being accused by some of "racism in reverse." One example pointed to involves Harold Ickes, son of the late New Deal secretary of interior. Ickes, now head of CORE's summer project in Tallulah, La., is coming under criticism for the way he attempts to aid Negroes in getting elected to certain local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees. Instead of asking Negroes to vote for other Negroes on individual merit, he pours out invective against the white race. Tipped off recently that some Negroes would vote for white-sponsored candidates, Ickes was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* as saying: "You going to vote for Mr. Charley [the white man]? What's Mr. Charley ever done for you?"

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NUTTY IDEAS— Puzzled by some of the "Great Society's" legislative measures? Columnist Joseph Alsop wrote recently of White House doings: "The President's reported instructions to his staff were to collect the recommendations of 'every screwball, every nut, every guy with a long beard who can't find his way across the sidewalk without getting hit by an automobile—they'll just as likely have more ideas than the rest of us put together.' "

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"The 'Great Society' has degenerated into a sleight-of-hand shell game in which everybody loses."—Sen. Thruston Morton (R.-Ky.)

Cost of Living

By REP. GLENN CUNNINGHAM (R.-Neb.)

The increase in the cost of living for June, just announced a short time ago by the Labor Department, is bad news for Americans everywhere. It shows that the food price index hit a new record, nearly 4 per cent above a year ago and 8 per cent higher than five years ago. If prices here in Washington are indicative of food costs elsewhere, then we are in the midst of one of the worst price rise spirals in American history. Let me quote some typical prices: Lettuce is up from 29 cents for two heads a year ago to 46 cents today; potatoes are up from 89 cents for 10 pounds a year ago to 1 dollar and 19 cents today; bacon is up from 69 cents a pound to 1 dollar and 5 cents today; and eggs are up from 46 cents a dozen to 61 cents today. Let me make one thing clear on this point: The farmer is not responsible for the increasing food prices. He is not getting rich off consumers. His income is going down, in fact. Ten years ago, the farmer got 42 cents from each consumer food dollar. Today, he gets only 37 cents. In the past 16 years, consumer food prices have increased by 29 per cent, while farm income is down by the same amount. It is time we take a long hard look at the government programs which are contributing to these fast rising prices and decline in the farmer's income.

Exploiting the Poor

By SEN. GORDON ALLOTT (R.-Colo.)

Big city political machines have simply exploited the poor rather than helping them, and the whole administration of the program has been a disgrace. Let me give you an example. In March, the Office of Economic Opportunity had 346 special consultants, plus 574 regular employes in the Washington office, and only 74 in the field. And, according to sources who actually worked in the offices here, the discord and actual chaos was almost unbelievable. It was and has been simply a case of too many chiefs and not enough Indians.

Consular Treaty

By SEN. MILWARD SIMPSON (R.-Wyo.)

It is unconscionable to me that the Administration could consider at this time entering into consulary relations with the Soviet Union. Apart from that nation's continued and open hostility to the United States, there is a very practical question of the necessity for such a treaty.

By Secretary Dean Rusk's own admission, in hearings July 30, the question of "the protection of people really is more important than the question of opening an additional consulate or two in each country." The secretary went on to admit that at the present time consular functions are very effectively handled by officers of the respective embassies.

Under the treaty signed in Moscow, the United States would depart from every precedent in granting immunity to consulate officers. For the first time in our history we will be granting immunity to consular people in major crimes of rape, murder and espionage. The treaty itself is silent on the important question of spying, but it makes manifestly clear that we could not touch any Soviet consular officer regardless of the magnitude of his crime in this country.

For these practical reasons, I'm convinced that the treaty is unnecessary, is dangerous and fails to adequately protect the interests of the United States. I will oppose the Administration efforts to have this document ratified by the Senate.

Weakening Dollar

By SEN. JACK MILLER (R.-Iowa)

Even with the new 7 per cent increase of Social Security benefits, pensioners will not be as well off as they were in 1958. The reason is that inflation has eroded away the purchasing power of our dollar. This inflation hurts millions of pensioners who rely upon their Social Security benefits to make ends meet, and it also hurts those living on savings, insurance, and fixed salaries. Young people find it harder to buy a home and to educate their children. A person who has paid into the Social Security fund on an annual salary based on $3,000 will have an annual pension of $1,219 under the recently enacted bill. Back in 1940 he would have received a pension of $540, which was still worth just as much. And, as the purchasing power of the dollar, now worth only 44.2 cents, continues its downward trend, hardship will increase. Who's to blame for inflation? The answer is, a majority of the members of Congress who vote to spend billions of dollars more than your federal government takes in.

Guns and Butter?

By REP. JERRY FORD (R.-Mich.)

President Johnson has made far-reaching military decisions in connection with the crisis in Viet Nam. In an effort to bring about an honorable and satisfactory solution to the conflict in Viet Nam, I have supported firmness against Communist aggression. But it seems to me that in view of the President's stepped-up program in Viet Nam he must take the lead in cutting back new and expanded domestic programs to marshal the nation's strength for the military effort. We cannot afford bureaucracy as usual. If federal expenditures continue to soar for both "guns and butter," we can expect only one of two results—the restoration of many old taxes and perhaps even some new ones, or a badly unbalanced budget with inevitable runaway inflation. Therefore, it is vital that non-essential and extravagant programs on the "home-front" be curtailed or deferred.

Poverty Program

By REP. SAMUEL DEVINE (R.-Ohio)

If things are as bad as painted by the architects of the "Great Society," why are we providing: $9.9 million for a noodle factory in Korea, $683,000 to improve Chinese fishing, $600,000 for "Lovable de Mexico, S.A." a ladies apparel firm?

Time to Pause

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

At this time of year, with Congress having been in continuous session for over seven months and Labor Day approaching, there is much speculation, and much urging, with respect to the adjournment. The one thing we can be sure about is that this frenzy of initiating new programs and expanding existing ones will not end for the year until President Johnson so decides. And for sure, too, in these seven months there has been created a bureaucratic governmental sprawl certain to grow in size and cost and administrative confusion. It seems to us the sooner Congress adjourns the better. Faced with a major undertaking in Viet Nam of unforeseeable length, perhaps years, and incalculable costs, perhaps billions, as well as underterminable loss of American lives, we believe it would be in the best interests of the country if this legislative-happy Congress went home to reflect with people on where we ae headed. We should pause in this frenzy of turning out a mass of legislation and take time to see the whole in perspective.

Only LBJ's Vote?

By REP. JAMES GROVER (R.-N. Y.)

I cannot stand by to see the "one-man-one-vote" concept mean one government, one vote—LBJ's. . . . He has only one division of a tripartite government and it's about time that Mr. Johnson came to realize that "loyal" opposition is not "disloyal" and "anti-Administration" is not "anti-American."

How Federal Spending Is Increasing

By SEN. MILTON YOUNG (R.-N. D.)

Federal spending has been rising at an unprecedented rate. This increased spending includes funds for a broad range of new "Great Society" programs, many of which are going to increase in cost year by year.

Defense and related appropriations have been running at a rate of approximately $50 billion a year. Even if we are just to prevent our military bases from being overrun, the war in Viet Nam, which we have been losing day by day since January, necessitates greatly increased spending over and above this amount.

At the very time that we have been obligating the federal government for sharply increased expenditures, many taxes on a wide variety of items have been decreased or eliminated completely. The end result of this fiscal policy must be of deep concern to everyone.

If expenditures continue to soar, we can expect only one of two results in the future—the restoration of many old taxes and perhaps even some new ones, or a badly unbalanced budget with inevitable runaway inflation.

There is one notable exception to the tax policies of the Administration. Social Security taxes will be sharply increased to finance the new Medicare program and other assistance under this law. Under the new rates an employe earning $6,600 a year will pay $277.20 in Social Security taxes, whereas before he paid only $174.00. The law requires further tax increases as the program costs increase.

Federal government expenditures are being increased for a great variety of purposes. Listed below are only a few of the new "Great Society" programs with their estimated first year costs and the cumulative cost of each program over the period of time for which it is authorized. (Costs of most of these programs increase after first year of operation.)

EXAMPLE OF LEGISLATION	ESTIMATED COSTS		
	First Year	Years Authorized	Cumulative Amount
Appalachia	$ 365 million	6	$ 1.583 billion
Federal Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	1.3 billion	5	6.6 billion
Manpower Development and Training	140 million	5	2.27 billion
Housing and Urban Development (expansion of existing programs and new provisions such as rent subsidies)	935 million	4	7 billion
Social Security-Medicare	6.4 billion	5	32 billion
Area Redevelopment and Public Works associated with this new program	665 million	5	3.3 billion
Poverty Program Expansion	1.9 billion	5	9.5 billion
Regional Medical Centers	50 million	4	650 million
TOTAL	**$11.755 billion**		**$62.903 billion**

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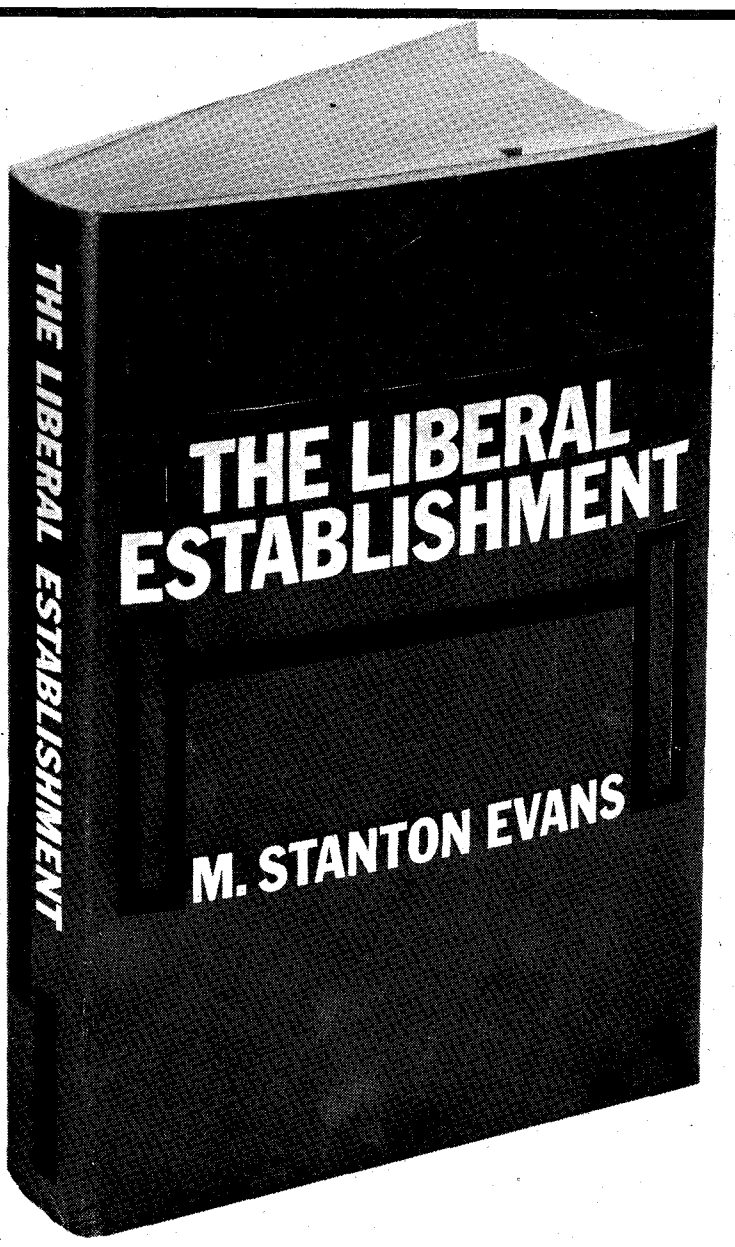
WHO ARE THE REAL ENEMIES OF OUR WAY OF LIFE?

The Answer Is in This New Book by
M. Stanton Evans



It is the first thorough analysis of the Liberal Establishment—its power and its control of American life—with names named.

Just what is the Establishment?

How do its members work together?

What happens to dissenters?

A sober, factual writer, Evans lets the Liberals portray themselves by their own words and deeds (including many they would rather forget). He shows the startling gap between what they say and what they mean.

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Aid Means Control — A step-by-step analysis with nine specific examples of how Washington squeezes out our states and cities via "free" education, labor, urban renewal, housing and poverty programs.

The ADA — Its complete program and the "new Socialism" and why it is more dangerous than the old. An arresting insight on how Liberalism, in one respect, more closely resembles Nazism and Fascism than Socialism.

News Management — The Johnson technique for "shaping" the news. Establishment use of the FBI to track down sources of unfavorable stories.

The Johnson Scandals — Expert wrap-up of the Texas vote fraud, the Baker case, Billie Sol Estes, Jenkins. The mysterious death of Henry Marshall, who knew far too much about Estes.

Dawn of the Police State? — NKVD and fascist-style persecutions.

The Assassination — The Liberals mourn JFK but used the assassination as their greatest propaganda triumph.

The Establishment wars on internal security — The Oppenheimer, Lattimore, Service and Wieland cases. The role of Abe Fortas, LBJ's legal eagle and confidant, in the Lattimore case.

Muzzling the military — Ten examples that censored any reference to communism. Thurmond's lonely struggle. Interesting parallels between the Fulbright Memorandum, leaked to Cabell Philips of the **Times**, and Communist Secretary Gus Hall's remarks in the *Worker* four days earlier. The underlying hypocrisy of the "civilian control" argument.

The Otepka Scandal — The new "blanket waiver" of security checks. Perjured testimony of three State Department officials. The roles of Harlan Cleveland and Bobby Kennedy. The tapped phone and the bugged office. The crisis in government morality that the Otepka case points up.

The Establishment's Number one target: The American Right — Six points in the famed Reuther Memorandum for silencing conservative opposition. Censorship, blacklisting, guilt by association: charges against conservatives, but practiced by Liberals.

No doubt you've noticed that generalized attacks on Liberalism fall flat. The power of this book lies in its factual, case-history approach. With its wealth of quotes and documentation, and the comprehensive index, you'll find yourself going back to it over and over, long after you've read and digested it.

The ultimate question is — *Is Liberty Safe with the Liberals*? The answers are here and are far from encouraging. Evans shows Liberals such as Humphrey urging "civil rights" rioters to ignore "technicalities" and take to the streets—while the same Liberals use technicalities our lawmakers never dreamed of to turn admitted criminals free to prey on helpless men, women, even children. Our society is in crisis, and this book marshals the case conservatives must make to save it. After you've read *The Liberal Establishment*, lend it to your Liberal friends. They must be made to see what their mentors are doing—in *their* names.

How does Washington plan to control every acre of rural land in America?

How does the Supreme Court help make America safe for criminals?

How does the Establishment feed inflation and escape the blame?

How does the U. S. Employment Service oversee the hiring practices of private business?

How did the Warren Report gloss over Oswald's ties to communism?

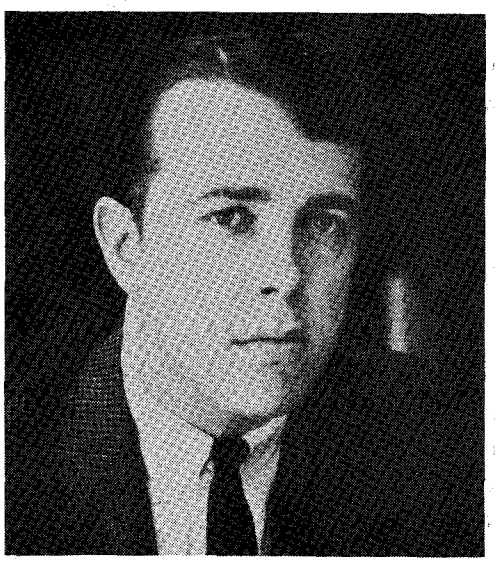
What estimated percentage of graduate students will be subsidized by 1970?

How much of the gross national product is now being spent by the federal government?

How many federal agencies now exercise control over our national life?

How many requests for additional powers did LBJ make in his first 11 months in office?

How deep in the hole is Social Security?



Former managing editor of **Human Events**, M. Stanton Evans took over the editor's chair on the Indianapolis **News** in 1960 and wrote his first book, **Revolt on the Campus**, a year later. He is an associate editor of **National Review** and winner of writing awards from Freedoms Foundation and the National Headliners Club. Long regarded as one of the most promising of the younger conservative journalists, Stan Evans with this book can claim a place in the very first rank of his craft—at the age of 30. A sequel to **The Liberal Establishment, The Politics of Surrender**, will appear shortly.

. . . a word from the author

I decided to write The Liberal Establishment *for two reasons. First, because there has been so much publicity in recent years about "extremists of the right," and so little attention paid to the "extremists of the left" who are exerting a profound and baleful influence on our government.*

It is ironic that a philosophy which seeks to turn our American system inside-out, to construct a monolithic state on the bones of free American institutions, should be represented as sane, healthy, and normal, while the point of view which seeks adherence to the clear intent of our Constitution and the men who made it should be castigated as a form of "hate" or lunacy.

To correct this curious imbalance, I have tried to set down in the first section of this book the methods by which Liberalism has gone about the business of collecting power in Washington, imposing an unchecked, arbitrary authority on the nation and its citizens. I try to show that Liberalism has strayed far from the ideals of limited government, violating the prescribed rules of constitutional authority, and thus represents the real "extremism," the real deviation from the norm.

My second reason for writing this book was to explore the somewhat confused issue of "civil liberties." Despite their efforts to create a collectivist American society, Liberals insist they are true friends of personal liberty, and that conservatives are its true enemies. I wanted to put this argument to a rather detailed inspection. I wanted to examine the true purport of those cases in which the left has proclaimed itself the champion of "civil liberties," to see if civil liberties were in fact at stake. And I wanted to examine certain other episodes, in which civil liberties have been clearly at issue, and in which the left has for the most part been profoundly and discreetly silent, to test Liberal consistency.

My thesis is that the Liberal Establishment is following the course of incipient despotism, both in its quest for power and in the use it makes of that power once it is obtained. Whether I have made a good prima facie *case, each reader will have to decide for himself.*

M. Stanton Evans

WHAT OTHERS SAY:

Barry Goldwater telegraphed the author as follows:

> Have just finished reading your outstanding book, *The Liberal Establishment*. Believe this to be the most concise book of its kind written. Hope all America reads it. The Liberals can then understand what they are doing to change our way of life, and the Conservatives learn what force is confronting them.

Senator Strom Thurmond:

> *The Liberal Establishment* by Stan Evans is a book which should be read by every American. Mr. Evans reveals a keen sense of perception into the inner workings of the liberal establishment which is running this country and heading it straight down the road toward a socialist dictatorship. I can testify as to the validity of his observations after sitting in the United States Senate and watching the workings of the liberal establishment firsthand for eleven years. As usual, Mr. Evans has done a superb job in preparing and presenting his material.

Rev. Daniel Poling, Editor of *The Christian Herald*, says:

> This is a *must* book. It is the documented and driving presentation of the case for conservatism. In the opinion of this thirty-year-old editor of the Indianapolis *News*, who is a recognized and authoritative political journalist, "The Liberal Establishment" runs America. Through these crowded pages, Stanton Evans tells how. Every literate American—liberals, conservatives and in-between—should read this book, and read it now.

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